THE CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

HE REV. J. H. WALKER WILL PREACH morning, and the Rev. Dr. Post, of Peoria, in the ning, in the Campbell Park Church, corner of vitt-st.

HE REV. ARTHUR SWAZEY WILL PREACH he morning in the Forty-first Street Church.

HE REV. W. C. DICKINSON, OF LAFAYETTE, will preach this morning in the Third Church, ner Ogden and Ashland-avs.

HE REV. DR. MORRIS, OF LANE THEO-cal Seminary, will preach in the morning in the rth Church, corner of Rush and Superior-sts. No ning service. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.

HE REV. J. T. MATTHEWS WILL PREACH he Eighth Church, Washington-st., corner Robey, morning. No evening service.

HE REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., OF shington City, will preach morning and evening in Lake Forest Church.

HE REV. DR. CODDINGTON, OF SYRACUSE, Y., will preach in the morning in the Second rch, corner of Michigan-av. and Twentieth-st. evening service.

HERE WILL BE SERVICES IN THE FIRST land Church, corner of Erie and Noble-sts., con-ted by J. M. Belding, of the Y. M. C. A.

HE REV. W. T. MELOY, D. D., WILL PREACH ning and evening in the United Church, corner of roe and Paulina-sts.

HE REV. MR. GULICK, OF NEW YORK, WILL ch in the morning in the First Church, corner of ana-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.

HE REV. S. E. WISHARD WILL PREACH ning and evening in the Fifth Church, corner of ana-av. and Thirtieth-st.

HE REV. HENRY T. MILLER WILL PREACH ning and evening in the Sixth Church, corner of cennes and Oak-avs.

HE REV. JAMES MACLAUGHLAN PREACHES he Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and ms-sts., morning and evening.

HE REV. R. M. COLLISSON WILL PREACH ning and evening in the Fullerton Avenue rch, corner of North Clark-st.

HE REV. C. M. TYLER, OF ITHACA, N. Y., WILL ch in the morning in the Jefferson Park Church.

HE REV. W. T. MELOY, D. D., WILL PREACH he United Presbyterian Church, corner of Mon-and Paulina-sts., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

BAPTIST.

HE REV. K. P. TUPPER, OF PEORIA, WILL ch in the morning in the Fourth Church, corner West Washington and Paulina-sts. No evening ice.

HE REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER WILL ch in the First Church, corner of Thirty-first-st. South Park-av., morning and evening. Baptism ose of evening service.

HE REV. E. O. TAYLOR WILL PREACH IN Central Church at 10:45 a. m. No evening service.

HE REV. W. H. PARKER WILL PREACH ing and evening in the Second Church, corner organ and Monroe-sts.

HE REV. C. PERRIN WILL PREACH MORN-and evening in the Western Avenue Church.

HE REV. R. DE BAPTISTE PREACHES ning and evening at the Olivet Church, Fourth-near Taylor-st.

HE REV. E. B. HULBERT, D. D., PREACHES morning at the Fourth Church, West Washing-and Paulina-sts. No evening services.

HE REV. D. B. GUNN WILL PREACH IN THE ing at 7:30 in the South Church, on Locke-st., near er-av.

HE REV. JOSEPH ROWLEY WILL PREACH e North Star Church, corner of Division and wick-sts., morning and evening.

HE REV. A. K. PARKER WILL PREACH IN entennial Church, corner of Lincoln and West ington-sts., morning and evening.

F. JACOBS WILL CONDUCT A GOSPEL-ing in the Baptist Tabernacle, 304 Wabash-av., evening.

HE REV. J. T. BURHOE WILL PREACH IN niversity Place Church morning and evening.

HE REV. D. B. GUN WILL SUPPLY THE at North Ashland Avenue Church (late Cov-sts.). Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sabbath-ol as usual at 2:30.

METHODIST.

HE REV. M. C. WIRE WILL PREACH MORN-and evening in the Centenary Church, Monroe-near Morgan.

HE REV. W. CRAVEN WILL PREACH IN THE sh Avenue Church, corner of Fourteenth-st., morning. Praise service by the choir in the

HE REV. R. D. SHEPPARD WILL PREACH ing and evening in Grace Church, corner of lle-av. and Locust-st.

HE REV. GEORGE CHASE WILL PREACH IN ulton Church, corner of Artesian-av., morning evening.

HE REV. R. M. HATFIELD WILL PREACH ing and evening in the Langley Avenue Church, Thirty-ninth-st.

HE REV. C. MARTINDALE, OF CLINTON-Wis., will preach morning and evening in Em-el Church, corner of Harrison and Paulina-sts.

HE REV. DR. WILLIAMSON WILL PREACH ing and evening in the First Church, corner of and Washington-sts. Morning subject: "The Leading Constitutional Demands." Evening: al service conducted by the choir.

HE REV. THOMAS HARRISON, THE "BOY cher," will conduct revival services morning and ing at Trinity Church, Indiana-av. and Twenty-h-st.

HE REV. DR. HARTZELL WILL PREACH orning and evening in Centenary Church, on roe-st., near Morgan.

HE REV. G. VAN HORNE WILL PREACH THIS ing and the Rev. Thomas Harrison—"the boy cher"—at 3 p. m. in the Michigan Avenue ch.

EPISCOPAL.

HE REV. FREDERICK COURTNEY WILL morning and evening in St. James' Church, of Cass and Huron-sts.

HE REV. JOHN HEDMAN WILL PREACH ng and evening in St. Ansgarius' Church, rick-st., near Chicago-av.

ERE WILL BE SERVICES IN THE MORNING inity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and gan-av.

HE REV. ARTHUR RITCHIE WILL PREACH ing and evening in the Church of the Ascension, r of North La Salle and Elm-sts.

HE REV. LUTHER PARDEE WILL PREACH ing and evening in Calvary Church, between and Warren-avs.

HE REV. T. N. MORRISON WILL PREACH ing and evening in the Church of the Epiphany, p-st., between Monroe and Adams.

HE REV. HENRY G. PERRY WILL OFFICIATE ing and evening in St. Stephen's Church, John-between Taylor and Twelfth.

HE REV. JAMES E. THOMPSON WILL OFFI-morning and evening in St. Thomas' Church, na-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

ERE WILL BE SERVICES MORNING AND ing in the Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, corner hington and Peoria-sts.

CHRISTIAN.

HE REV. D. G. HOLMES WILL PREACH IN rning in the Second Church, corner of Oakley-Jackson-st.

TON W. JOHNSON, EDITOR OF THE tist, will preach in the Western Avenue ch, near Van Buren-st., in the morning. Song in the evening.

HE REV. O. A. BURGESS WILL PREACH ing and evening in the First Church, corner of a-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.

HE REV. H. Z. LEONARD WILL PREACH IN th Side Church, corner of Thirtieth-st. and e-av., in the morning. No evening service.

MATHEWSON WILL PREACH THIS MORN-the Advent Christian Church, 91 South Green.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

HE REV. DR. S. H. MEADE, OF PHILADEL-ill preach in Christ Church, corner of Michi-and Twenty-fourth-st., at 10:45 a. m. No g service.

HE REV. F. W. ADAMS WILL PREACH IN thew's Church, corner of Clark and Centre-sts., m. No evening service.

HE RT. REV. BISHOP FALLOWS WILL in St. Paul's Church, corner of West Wash-and Carpenter-sts., morning and evening. g subject: "Not Ashamed of the Gospel of Seats free in the evening.

VICES WILL BE HELD IN ST. JOHN'S Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., at 11 a. m. m.

HE REV. WILLIAM H. BUSS WILL PREACH Church of the Good Shepherd, corner Jones mer-sts., at 8 p. m.

HE REV. R. H. BOSWORTH WILL PREACH Presbyterian Church, Englewood, at 3:45 p. m.

NEW JERUSALEM.

HE REV. E. C. BOSTOCK WILL PREACH AT Park Chapel, near the corner of Menomonee-nd the park. at 11 a. m., and at Union Park corner of West Washington-st. and Ogden-

HE REV. L. P. MERCER, OF THE UNION will preach in Hershey Music-Hall this morn-

LUTHERAN.

HE REV. CHARLES KOERNER PREACHES IN Church, corner of Dearborn-av. and Erie-st., p. m.

HE REV. F. C. KAEHLER, OF PHILADEL-l preach this morning at Wicker Park Church, Hoyne-av. and Le Moyne-st.

HE REV. J. D. SEVERINGHAUS WILL t 10:30 a. m. in Seminary Church, corner of d Noble-sts. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.

UNIVERSALIST.

HE REV. W. G. CROW WILL PREACH IN THE f the Redeemer, corner of Washington and on-sts., at 10:30 a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HE REV. T. W. SMITH, OF REORGANIZED of Christ of Latter-Day Saints, will preach erance Hall, 213 West Madison-st. at 10:30 a. a Castle Hall, 619 West Lake-st. at 7:30 p. Rev. C. Scott will also speak. Theme: ive Christianity."

ETING OF MEDIUMS AND SPIRITUAL-be held in Grimes' Hall, No. 13 South Hal-at 3 p. m. Prof. Franklin will speak at 7:30

AL REUNION MEETING AT LIBERTY West Madison-st., at 2:30 p. m.

ECLECTICS WILL MEET AT NO. 213 WEST st. at 8 p. m. Dr. C. J. Lewis will lead. ee.

LATTIMORE WILL CONDUCT A SERVICE ilroad Chapel this morning. W. S. Brewster the singing.

PLES OF CHRIST MEET AT NO. 229 WEST n-st. at 4 p. m.

RAL MEETING OF FRIENDS AT 10:30 A. M. seum Building, Dearborn-st., between Ran-d Lake.

E WILL BE A MEETING OF MEDIUMS West-End Opera-House, No. 458 West Madi-at 3 p. m. Jesse Sheppard will give tests.

SAMUEL VANNICE WILL LEAD THE men's meeting in the reading-room at the f Kinzie and Canal-sts. at 3:15 p. m. Rail-are invited.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE old daily meetings, Sundays excepted, in arwell Hall at 3 p. m. Entrance 150 Madison-rcade court. The leaders for this week are: Deacon Willard; Tuesday, Mrs. Emerick; ay, Mrs. Cummings; Thursday, Mrs. Powers; Mrs. Chaddock; Saturday, Mrs. Miller.

EORGE R. CLARKE WILL LEAD THE eeting at the Pacific Garden Mission, corner d Van Buren-sts., this evening.

CES WILL BE HELD IN THE FREE t Church, No. 49 North Morgan-st., at 10:30 d 7:30 p. m. Yokefellows' meeting at 5:15 F. Ferris, pastor.

E WILL BE A GOSPEL METTING THIS in the chapel corner of Noble and Superior-o'clock. Subject: "The Second Coming of the Blessed Hope of the Christian and a Mo-Repentance to the Sinner." Many testi-will be given by old and young Christians.

OBERT FRICK WILL PREACH IN THE Avenue Church, corner La Salle-st., in the and the Rev. Robert Morris will speak in ing.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1881—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of the "McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.," to be held at the office of the said Company in the city of Chicago, on the second day of September, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of submitting to a vote of such Stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of said Company; and this notice of said meeting is hereby given as required by law. D. W. COBB, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad Co.

Plans and specifications for extensive Ore Docks to be built at Point St. Ignace, Michigan, are now ready and can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Marquette, Michigan.

Tenders for this work will be received by the undersigned during August. HUGH McMILLAN, Secretary, Detroit, Michigan.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE National Scientific Journal (NO. 10),

Will appear on Wednesday, Aug. 31. All newsdealers and others call at office or send orders to 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago. Single copies, 10c. Special rates to the trade.

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RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN, 180 Washington-st.

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FRESH HOPE

Inspired by the President's Continued Improvement.

General Feeling that Another Crisis Has Been Safely Passed.

The Possibility of Recovery Has Very Materially Increased.

Perceptible Increase of Strength in Pulse, with but Slight Rise in Temperature.

Fear that Abscesses on the Lungs May Present Another Complication.

This Apprehension, However, Seems Not to Be Generally Entertained.

If the Present Rate of Progress Be Kept Up for Three Days,

The President Will Have an Excellent Prospect of Recovery.

At Two O'Clock This Morning He Was Resting Quietly, and All Was Favorable.

Guiteau Sneeringly Declines His Brother-in-Law's Proffer of Legal Assistance.

THE LATEST.

MIDNIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—Midnight—The situation continues hopeful. No unfavorable symptoms have appeared. The best medical opinion, however, is that two or three days of continued progress will be necessary before recovery can be confidently predicted. The fever and respiration are both higher than was expected or desired. In other respects the conditions seem favorable.

1:45 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION—1:45 a. m.—At this hour the President is sleeping quietly, and his symptoms continued favorable.

THE DAY.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—Sunday night.—Despair has again given place to hope. Yesterday at noon few persons in Washington expected that President Garfield would live forty-eight hours. Some even of those about him had privately begun to make arrangements as to what they should do after the fatal result should come, but to-day no words have come from the sick-room but those of good cheer. The President is still improving. The danger seems to be growing less. There have been three continuous favorable bulletins. Gen. Swaim and Col. Rockwell have telegraphed to their friends that the President has not been so well for a week. Secretary Blaine has sent a cheering message to Europe, and the physicians all speak words of hope.

"We are exceedingly hopeful," said Dr. Agnew, as he and Dr. Hamilton were leaving the White House grounds after the evening dressing. "We are exceedingly hopeful.

THERE MUST BE A TURN

in all cases, and it may be that this is the crisis, and that a favorable turn has come."

Dr. Hamilton expressed similar views.

Dr. Agnew earlier in the day had said: "The President now has more than an even chance," and Judge Jere Black reports him as having said to him, "The President will recover."

Secretary Blaine seemed a different man to-night. The gloom which had settled down upon him for the last ten days was lifted. His eye was brighter, his face was cheerful with returning hope. He said: "I cannot but believe that the doctors must have good ground for their unanimous confidence. The condition, of course, is still critical, but there has been a favorable turn, and if this improvement continues until to-morrow we may retain reasonable hopes of his recovery."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MACVEAGH,

too, who has always taken a gloomy view of the case since the President was shot, and has never expected recovery, said to-day: "My opinions are beginning to change. I have never thought that it was possible for the President to get well. I had supposed that he was slowly dying from blood-poisoning. There now really seems to be a chance and I am beginning to take hope."

Assuring words like these are heard on every hand. No one is despondent. There are many of course who fear that the improvement may not be permanent, and who say that it will be well to wait for twenty-four or forty-eight hours before entertaining too great confidence in the President's recovery. If for that length of time the President shall continue to improve as he has for the last twenty-four hours, all admit that there will once more be

REASON TO HOPE,

and that he has passed through the dangerous point. He is growing in strength compared with the terrible morning hours of yesterday, when he pathetically said to Dr. Boynton, "I do not think it is worth while to continue this struggle any longer." That was the lowest period of his vital depression.

The change was first noticeable soon after 12 o'clock, and it was observed first by his nurses, by Gen. Swaim and Col. Rockwell, and by Mrs. Garfield before it was perceived by the doctors. From that moment the hope which is now so strong began. The President has had no backward step since. The swollen gland of the neck is improved. It is suppurating more freely, and the additional opening made to-day, an operation which caused no shock and is scarcely worthy to be called an operation, has still further relieved the pressure upon the brain. The fact that

THE BRAIN IS CLEARER,

that it has been clearer from the time that the gland first broke is of itself an indication of an improving condition of the blood. The pressure has been taken off the arteries leading to the brain, and the President is easier. No additional signs of blood-poison are apparent in any other gland or at any of the joints, and there is hope that the poison may be passing away through the parotid gland. Meanwhile the President's stomach is doing well. He has to-day taken a little more semi-solid food prepared by Mrs. Garfield's hand, and the food is of such a character as to make new blood, by which alone the poison can be driven from the system, and the food is supposed to be digesting, at least the surgeons in

THE EVENING BULLETIN

say that it is apparently digesting. Why the word "apparently" should be used is not clear, as it is presumed that this could be definitly ascertained by the microscopic tests constantly conducted by Dr. Woodward. The wound, which was unhealthy yesterday, "indolent," as the doctors call it, has a better appearance; and the pus, which yesterday was thin and somewhat watery, has again become thick and healthy, while the granulations, which were scanty and unhealthy, are said to have again become natural. The improvement of to-day has not been specially marked, but the doctors say there is no doubt that the President is better to-night than he was at noon. The President has rested quietly most of the time, and talked but little. The dangerous fluctuations of the pulse of yesterday have disappeared, and the pulse itself is

IMPROVED IN TONE AND IN CHARACTER,

although it is still, of course, very high. The temperature is almost 100, which is of course high, and the respiration is not yet reduced. The President cannot be said yet, by any means, to have started on the road to certain recovery; but no one talks now of funeral preparations, and the discussion of the composition of Gen. Arthur's Cabinet has ceased. One enthusiastic attendant at the White House, indeed, says, "In a week from to-day we shall have him upon the Tallapoosa." But even Col. Rockwell says the President is still in a most critical condition, and not out of danger. There does not appear to be the fear that existed yesterday that the gland would slough off and be destroyed, a process which

THE DOCTORS ALL AGREE

the President in his weak condition could not survive. The heavy stupor which gave so much alarm on yesterday has disappeared. That stupor, the physicians now acknowledge, they had feared was an indication that a comatose condition might soon be developed. One of the cheerful indications of the afternoon was the fact that Mrs. Garfield, for the first time in some days, went out for a drive. Her face looked very pale, but there was unbounded courage and confident hope in it. This is the fifty-eighth day of the President's illness, and some of the most conservative of the physicians, who from the first have doubted his recovery, have said that if he could survive the sixtieth day he would be certain to get well. The sixtieth day will be next Tuesday.

Late this afternoon Mrs. Garfield and her daughter Mollie, with Mr. Rudolph and C. C. Rockwell of St. Louis, went out for a drive. Mrs. Garfield looked bright and cheerful as the carriage passed through the main gateway on Pennsylvania avenue, around which a crowd had lingered all day. She responded with a bow and smile to the salutations of the guard and to the greetings of one or two acquaintances passing in. Some one standing near the gateway cried, "That is Mrs. Garfield!" and by a spontaneous impulse almost all the men in the crowd

TOOK OFF THEIR HATS

and stood with uncovered heads while the carriage passed.

All the members of the Cabinet called at the Executive Mansion to-day, many of them repeatedly, and there was rather more than the usual number of private callers. The faces of all were brighter and more hopeful, and a general feeling of encouragement seemed to prevail. The evening bulletin was regarded as fairly satisfactory, although the febrile rise was rather more marked than had been anticipated.

THE NIGHT.

A MORE CHEERFUL FEELING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Shortly after 7 p. m. Secretary Blaine drove up, accompanied by Mrs. Blaine. They did not enter the White House, but sent a messenger for the evening bulletin. Just then Dr. Hamilton came out, and Secretary Blaine left his carriage to talk with him a few moments. Blaine was reassured by Dr. Hamilton's report. Justice Harlan and District-Attorney Corkhill came along, and the Justice stopped for a chat.

"What do you think of the situation, Mr. Secretary?" said Justice Harlan.

"I feel encouraged," replied Mr. Blaine. "If the present condition continues three days longer I shall begin to believe it can be permanent."

"I will say two days," said Justice Harlan.

"You said one day yesterday," remarked Mr. Blaine.

"Well, I will say two days," said Justice Harlan.

AT 9:30 P. M.

the White House was closed for the night, and the visitors began to depart. Dr. Hamilton took the train for New York.

Mrs. Dr. Edson was asked as she left, "What is the latest good news?"

"It is all good," she said.

"Have you hopes of the President's recovery?"

"He is not yet out of danger. Dr. Reyburn said there has been an improvement to-day. Dr. Boynton said there has been a steady improvement since yesterday at 4 o'clock."

At 10 p. m. the members of the Cabinet took their leave.

Secretary Kirkwood said: "We are encouraged and hopeful."

Secretary Windom said: "The present condition is favorable."

Secretary MacVeagh said: "I have not been hopeful from the first, because I feared blood-poisoning. I could not see how that could be eliminated, but now I see it can be and, I have more hope than ever."

THE PHYSICIANS SUM UP THE SITUATION

to-night about as follows: The downward tendency has been checked, exhaustion does not increase, the evil character of the pus discharged from the wound has diminished, and the swollen parotid does not give any indication of sloughing. If these indications can be kept as they are for forty-eight hours the physicians believe that they will have a reasonable ground for saying that the crisis has been passed and that the President's recovery may be hoped for. They are themselves surprised at the favorable change of yesterday. They had given him up and had looked for death within twenty-four hours. They still regard the situation as very critical, and say that it is altogether too soon to entertain any other hopes than those which a condition of suspense can justly give rise to. The chances are still greatly against recovery. But

THE CHANCES ARE NOT ALL GONE.

If the sixtieth day, which is next Tuesday, be passed before death comes, they believe that death will have been warded off. They are, however, more alarmed at the slight indication of trouble in the lungs than at any other complication at this moment. One of the physicians believes that the poisonous element in the blood is being to some extent eliminated, and, this being so, the food which is taken is assimilated better, and is transformed into richer and purer blood, which as it circulates through the system adds to the vitality of the President. He believes that the danger to be apprehended from the glandular complication is a little less to-day, and that if the favorable conditions of mind and stomach can be kept up for a few days, even though the strength should not increase at all, he would begin to feel some hope of the ultimate recovery of the President.

THE PATIENT.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Last evening, after seeing the President comfortably settled for the night, Dr. Bliss went to the surgeons' room and threw himself on a couch to get a little rest; but he found it impossible to sleep without first satisfying himself with regard to the extent and significance of the patient's recent improvement. About 2 o'clock one of the attendants called him and said the President was awake. Upon going into the sick-room he found the slightly improved condition of the afternoon fully maintained. The patient seemed cheerful and better; his mind was perfectly clear, and his pulse was steady at about 104. The regular watches taken by Gen. Swaim, Col. Rockwell, Dr. Edson, and Dr. Boynton were not maintained during the night for the reason that these

ATTENDANTS WERE ALL TOO ANXIOUS

to sleep, and none of them were willing to be absent for any great length of time from the sick-room. They were all present together, therefore, during most of the night. About 5 o'clock the President was again sponged all over with alcohol and water, and seemed to be greatly refreshed. His pulse had fallen to 102. He rested quietly during the remainder of the early morning, and at 8:30 on examination his pulse was found to be 100, with temperature and respiration normal.

Mrs. Garfield, encouraged by the President's evident improvement late Saturday evening, and wearied by previous watching, went to bed before midnight and slept most of the night. She was in the sick-room again at 5 in the morning and sat for a while by her husband's bedside fanning him.

After the appearance of

THE MORNING BULLETIN,

Dr. Bliss came out of the surgeons' room again and said the President's symptoms were very favorable and indicated he was in the way of recovery. Too much encouragement, however, should not, he thought, be drawn from the present favorable condition, because it was not yet certain it would be permanent.

Dr. Hamilton, who came out shortly afterward, said the patient's symptoms showed marked improvement.

Dr. Boynton being asked whether he felt encouraged, replied: "I feel not only encouraged, but very much encouraged."

Gen. Swaim, in answer to the same question, said: "I have been depending on

GARFIELD'S PLUCK

now for twenty-five years, and I tell you he is going to get well."

Col. Corbin telegraphed a friend: "Dr. Hamilton says we are afloat and off the breakers."

Although the President's pulse and temperature rose slightly during the afternoon, he continued to do well, and at 5 Gen. Swaim telegraphed a friend, "The improvement in the President's condition is still maintained. All are hopeful, some confident."

About the middle of the afternoon the President expressed a desire to see his daughter Mollie, and when she entered the room and came to his bedside he took her hand and asked her about her health. She replied she was well, and inquired how he himself felt. He said

I AM BETTER.

Ask your mother if the boys cannot come in."

Soon afterward James came to the bedside and was greeted by his father affectionately. The President's pulse, however, began to rise with the excitement and emotion of this interview with his children, and it was thought best not to allow Harry to see him.

During the evening the President rested quietly, and his fever by 11 o'clock had subsided.

Dr. Boynton at half-past 9 this evening gave the following statement of the present aspect of the President's case: "In my opinion all the patient's symptoms to-night show a marked improvement. In the first place, his mind, which was for a week more or less affected by the vitiated and impoverished condition of his blood, is now

PERFECTLY CLEAR AND ACTIVE.

Up to Friday night or Saturday morning I don't think his will-power had had for six or seven days any sustaining influence upon his body. He had no strong will-power. Since yesterday morning, however, there has been in this respect a noticeable change. Not only is he more cheerful and hopeful, but his will has recovered its power of sustained effort, and it is now coöperating with all his vital energies in the struggle of his whole being for life. The condition of his stomach, so far as ability to take food is concerned, continues good, and I think there is a further slight improvement in the processes of assimilation and nutrition. He has swallowed to-day more than thirty ounces of liquid nourishment, consisting chiefly of beef juice, peptonized milk, and milk porridge, and has had in addition two nutritive enemata. This supply of food is entirely adequate, if properly assimilated."

Dr. Rayburn said at a late hour to-night: "The hopes of yesterday have, I think, been fully realized, and I feel greatly encouraged. The appearance of the patient's wound is better. Granulation more perfect, and the pus discharged less watery. The gland has not changed a great deal. I think by to-morrow morning it will be ready for pricking in another place, at least such are the indications now. It is discharging freely from all openings, and, although it has not decreased much in size, its tension is somewhat relieved. Not a single feature of the case has grown worse to-day, and the general condition shows a marked improvement.

DR. BLISS.

HE FEELS MORE HOPEFUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Dr. Bliss returned about 7:45 p. m. from a drive with his family, and courteously stopped to be interviewed.

"What is the good word to-day, Doctor?"

"You have it all in the bulletins. There has been a little improvement."

"Has the President taken more solid food?"

"No. We do not think it necessary. We gave it to him yesterday because he asked for it, but he gets enough nourishment from the liquid food."

"What liquid is he taking now?"

"We are giving him peptonized milk gruel and extract of beef warmed to a temperature of 100 degrees."

"Does he continue to relish it?"

"Yes, he enjoys it. He does not want for solid food."

"Is he in good spirits to-day?"

"He is not despondent."

"Is he able to to talk?"

"Oh yes, he has been talking more or less all day."

"Can he hold a continuous conversation?"

"Oh yes, he has done so to-day."

"Could you recall

ANYTHING THAT HE HAS SAID

that would be of interest to the public?"

"I suppose I could if I had time, but, of course, I do not pay much attention to such things."

"Is he taking stimulants?"

"I have given him his alcohol bath. I do this myself, because I know exactly what I want, and I think that is the best way. But I am very tired. I got no sleep last night and only half an hour to-day."

"Do you expect a serious time to-night?"

"No; there is no indication of it at present."

Secretary Kirkwood arrived soon after, and said: "The indications are more favorable. We hope he has turned the corner."

DR. REYBURN.

HIS DEPRESSION TURNED TO CHEERFULNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The following interview with Dr. Reyburn was had upon his departure from the White House this morning at 10 o'clock, where he had been since yesterday at noon. Though apparently worn out with his long attendance upon the President his deep depression of yesterday morning seemed to have given way to absolute cheerfulness. In reply to a request for a brief statement in regard to the present condition of the President, he said:

"The condition and improvement spoken of last night continued during the night. He has taken nourishment every two hours by the mouth and stimulating and nutrient enemata every four hours. Towasds morning the reaction became more pronounced, and the improvement was even greater than it was last night. He seems quite comfortable now. His mind is perfectly clear, and the spontaneous opening in the gland below the ear was enlarged this morning and more pus was discharged from it than before. The great danger was that the gland would slough out and waste, which would have been more than the patient could have stood, but it now looks like a healthy breaking down of the gland. Small abscesses are forming, and these are discharging gradually without strain on the system."

Upon being questioned as to the first indication of the bad relapse of yesterday morning, Dr. Reyburn replied that the President's own personal anxiety and restlessness were the first indications of this bad turn. The President expressed some anxiety, and spoke of his condition, but was comforted and reassured by his physicians and Mrs. Garfield. The distress of the President first called attention to his almost complete exhaustion, his feeble and more frequent pulse, and to the fact that he was much worse. When asked for

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE

for this relapse the Doctor replied: "There was no one thing the immediate cause. It was simply exhaustion."

"Upon the whole, Doctor, what do you think of the case as it now stands? Will the President recover?"

"No one can tell anything for certain about that, but I will say this: His chances for recovery are gaining; they are very much improved. He was a very sick man yesterday morning, and has had a very narrow escape."

"Then his chances are now much better than they were yesterday?"

"Yes, a great deal better; but we cannot foresee what new complications may arise. We all feel very much encouraged, but don't want to promise too much either to the public or to ourselves; but we are quite hopeful of the President's final recovery."

THE BULLETINS.

8:30 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—8:30 a. m.—The amelioration of the President's symptoms announced in last evening's bulletin continued during the night, and since midnight some further improvement has been observed. The pulse progressively diminished in frequency. The stomach has continued to retain the liquid nourishment administered, and last night he asked for and ate small quantities of milk toast. Stimulating and nutrient enemata continue to be retained. There has been no mental disturbance during the night or this morning. At present his pulse is 100, temperature 99.4, respiration 17.

D. W. BLISS,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
FRANK H. HAMILTON,
J. K. BARNES,
D. HAYES AGNEW.

12:30 P. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—12:30 p. m.—At the morning dressing of the President, several yellowish points were observed just below the ear and just above the swollen parotid, and, an incision being made, about a teaspoonful of healthy-looking pus escaped. There was also some discharge of pus through the two openings into the ear and the incision mentioned in the previous bulletin. The wound looks rather less indolent than for several days past. Since the morning bulletin there has been some rise of temperature, but little increase in the frequency of the pulse, and in other respects no material change has occurred. Pulse, 104; temperature, 99.5; respiration, 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
F. H. HAMILTON,
D. HAYES AGNEW.

6:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—6:30 p. m.—The improvement in the President's condition declared yesterday afternoon is still maintained. He continues to take willingly the liquid food given by mouth, and is apparently digesting it. The stimulants and nutriments given by enema are also retained. At the evening dressing an increased quantity of healthy-looking pus was discharged from the suppurating parotid. The appearance of the wound has not perceptibly changed since the morning dressing. But little rise in temperature or pulse has taken place since noon, and the pulse is perceptibly stronger than at this time yesterday. Pulse 110, temperature 99.7, respiration 20.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
F. H. HAMILTON,
D. HAYES AGNEW.

UNOFFICIAL.

4:45 A. M.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—4:45 a. m.—The last intelligence brought from the sick-room was at a quarter-past 4 o'clock. The report was to the effect that no change for the worse in the President's condition was noticeable, and that he was asleep at that moment.

5 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—5 a. m.—At this hour the President is resting quietly. The physicians are dozing, and the attendants in the sick-room cannot be seen, so nothing definit can be learned regarding the situation at this hour.

6 A. M.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—6 a. m.—The very best and most satisfactory report received from the sick-room is that sent to me at this moment by Dr. Reyburn, the surgeon now on watch with the President. Dr. Reyburn says: "The President's condition is slightly improved, and his pulse is 104."

To the Western Associated Press.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—6 a. m.—Information just received from the physicians' room is to the effect that the President's condition has slightly improved, as indicated by his pulse, which at this hour is 104.

7 A. M.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—7 a. m.—The President's slightly favorable symptom continues. He rested considerably and is taking nourishment. Pulse, 104.

To the Western Associated Press.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—7 a. m.—Dr. Bliss feels much encouraged at the condition of the President this morning. He reports that his patient rested quietly and slept considerably during the night, and thinks the favorable symptoms of yesterday and the improved condition of last evening more fully maintained throughout the night. His pulse at this hour is about 104.

9 A. M.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—9 a. m.—The President is still better. The stomach is doing its work. The mind is clear. Pulse and temperature reduced. Pulse 100, temperature 98.4, respiration 17. Hope is much stronger.

11 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—11 a. m.—Dr. Boynton, who has just come from the President's room, reports that the favorable condition noted in the bulletin this morning still continues, and that the President's pulse is better in character and much less frequent than yesterday. Range since the morning dressing, about 104.

NOON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—Noon.—Gen. Swaim, who has been at the President's bedside all the morning, says he thinks the favorable conditions of the morning are still maintained.

9:40 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION—9:40 p. m.—The improved condition of the President continues. Dr. Hamilton returns to New York at 10 o'clock to-night.

11 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION—11 p. m.—Dr. Woodward reports at this hour that the President's condition continues favorable. His temperature has gone down since the evening examination, but his pulse when last taken, about an hour ago, had not changed since the 6:30 official bulletin. It is not expected to fall much until after midnight. No unfavorable symptoms of any kind have been observed.

AN ADVERSE SYMPTOM.

ABSCESSES IN THE LUNGS FEARED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The President is reported to have done as well to-day as could possibly have been expected. The dreaded early hours of the morning passed without any indication that there was to be such a sinking as characterized the same hours of yesterday morning. The physicians were well satisfied with his condition, with one single exception. This is something of which they have made no official mention, and have only spoken to one or two persons about. It is the condition referred to by Mr. Blaine in his dispatch to Minister Lowell of last night, in which he said that the adverse symptom of the day was indicated by increased respiration. This meant, in plain English, that there were apprehensions that there were pus abscesses forming on the lungs. One of the physicians to-night, in speaking of the case, said: "While we are a trifle encouraged by what we have seen to-day,

WE VERY MUCH FEAR

there is a little dullness here," and he made a tapping movement over his own lungs with his finger to indicate that they had been sounding the lungs. The President's lungs have thus been sounded by percussion, and the respirations have been listened to by placing the ear close to the body very many times a day since the inflammation of the parotid gland. This was done for the purpose of detecting at the earliest moment the indications which would show that abscesses were forming upon the lungs. If there was the slightest dullness in response to the percussion, or if the ear detected

SIGNS OF CLOGGING,

then it would be known that the danger dreaded was at hand. Up to yestercay there was not the slightest indication of the sort, but it seems at some time yesterday afternoon, when the other downward tendencies had been arrested, one of the physicians in tapping detected the first indication of a dull, heavy response. It gave them great concern, and, accompanied as it was by an increased respiration, seemed to point with some certainty to the presence of a newly-formed abscess there. It was a serious matter enough for Mr. Blaine to allude to as the one adverse symptom of the day. Physicians have said for some time that there would be

DANGER OF THE FORMATION OF ABSCESSES

upon the vital organs, and especially upon the lungs, and that if such formations began and were not at once checked they would inevitably prove fatal. It cannot be learned to-night that there has been any increase in the unfavorable indication which the physicians feared they had discovered in the lungs; but if there are abscess formations there they will be made evident beyond all question to-morrow. In view of the probability of this new complication, of which so little is known outside, it is regarded as very much too soon to place any great hope in the otherwise slightly favorable tendencies of the day. The evening bulletin showed a decreased respiration from that noted last night at the same time, which may be taken as an encouraging sign.

CABLEGRAMS.

CHEERING NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Secretary Blaine this afternoon sent the following message to Minister Lowell:

"*Lowell, Minister, London:* The favorable indications in the President's case have continued since the dispatch of last night. The respiration has grown better, and at this hour (2 p. m.) is nearly normal. The condition of the swollen parotid gland has visibly improved. A slight increase of fever is observable, but was not unexpected. His mind continues clear. The possibilities of recovery in the judgment of his surgeons have increased and are increasing. BLAINE, Secretary."

EVENING DISPATCH.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 28.—Secretary Blaine sent the following telegram to-night:

Lowell, Minister, London: The condition of the President at 10 continues as favorable as could be expected; within the past thirty hours his improvement has given great encouragement to the attending surgeons. He swallows an adequate supply of liquid food. The parotid swelling discharges freely and gives promise of marked improvement. His mind is perfectly clear. He has perhaps a little more fever than was anticipated, and his respiration is somewhat above normal. The general feeling is one of hopefulness. Two or three days more of improvement will be needed to inspire confidence.

BLAINE, Secretary.

GEN. ARTHUR.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES' CONFERENCE WITH HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Postmaster-General James, who went to New York yesterday afternoon, returned by the midnight train. He was in New York only two hours. He declined to-night to say what the purpose of his visit was, but as he left for New York on the next train after an informal meeting of the Cabinet at which the advisability of sending for Vice-President Arthur was discussd, it is believed that Mr. James was requested to communicate personally the result of the discussion. It is believed that the Vice-President met him by appointment at the office of the Postmaster of New York.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Vice-President, unattended, took a drive this afternoon in Central Park.

GUITEAU.

HE SENDS FOR COL. CORKHILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Guiteau, notwithstanding the precautions that were taken to prevent any knowledge coming to him as to the condition of the President or as to other matters relating to his case, learned yesterday that District-Attorney Corkhill had returned to the city, and he sent one of his usual communications, stating that he had something of importance to say. Col. Corkhill accordingly this afternoon visited the jail and had a long interview with the villain Guiteau. He declined to state what particular thing Guiteau wished to talk about beyond the fact that it was another crotchet.

"I will say, however," said Col. Corkhill, "that Guiteau is looking very well and better than I expected to find him. He talked intelligently, and gave no evidence whatever of any insanity."

"Does he know the President's condition?"

"He knows certainly that he is still alive. He knows this, he said, by

HEARING THE TROOPS

placed around the jail to protect him, and he also knows it because I have informed him that I would take no action upon the application for bail until the results of the President's wound had been determined."

"Is he still contemplating his European trip as suggested to you in his letter demanding bail?"

"He said nothing to-day about his trip to Europe."

"Are there any further developments in regard to the alleged organization to lynch Guiteau, or to see to it that he is punished?"

"It is curious how that story could have got out. I was particularly careful not to mention it. It is made out of whole cloth so far as it claims that there is an organization for the purpose of lynching Guiteau. There is, however, an extensive, formidable, and earnest organization, the object of which is to make it certain that if the President dies Guiteau shall not escape punishment."

"How did you become possessed of this information?"

"It came to me accidentally very early

AFTER THE SHOOTING,

and from a member of the organization. It

does not pretend to be particularly secret or to have the nonsense of passwords and grips. It is an organization composed of an earnest body of men who are bound together by a common sentiment. They do not contemplate breaking into jail or violating the law or anything of that sort, but it is for the purpose, in case Guiteau shall be acquitted on the ground of insanity, to see to it that he is not allowed to escape with a residence in an insane-asylum. They do not propose that he shall ever be taken to the insane-asylum alive. I don't believe that a regiment of soldiers could prevent them from accomplishing their purpose."

Col. Corkhill said: "I received a letter this morning from George Scoville, of Chicago, the brother-in-law of Guiteau, in which Scoville said that he would undertake

THE DEFENSE OF GUITEAU.

He had not a great deal of time to give to it, but he would be willing to undertake it. I took the letter to the jail with me and showed it to Guiteau. I was somewhat surprised at receiving this letter, as Scoville told me that he did not wish to have anything to do with the case. After Guiteau read it he said, 'I do not want to be bothered about these things till the time comes. I am not a pauper. I am comfortably provided for and doing well. I do not want to be bothered with my relatives. Besides, when I have a lawyer I want an eminent criminal lawyer, and George Scoville is no better lawyer than I am.'"

THE CRISIS.

WAITING FOR THE SIXTIETH DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—To-day is the fifty-seventh since the wound was inflicted. Dr. Woodward said when the wound was twelve days old that the President might last twenty or thirty days, and then die. "If, however," he said, "the President is alive at the close of the sixtieth day from the shooting, the danger will be over and he will live." The sixtieth day will be Wednesday.

There is considerable comment about the different predictions made yesterday and to-day by the physicians in attendance. There could not be more divergent views expressed than those of the last two days. When the matter is looked at in the proper light it will be seen that the statements are in entire conformity with the

PROGRESS OF THE CASE.

Yesterday, for instance, Dr. Bliss said in the morning and at noon that he did not see how the President could live unless the expected change for the better should be made. Again this morning and late this afternoon he said that he thought the President would live, and that the rally which had been made was of sufficient strength, and, continuing to be augmented as it does, to warrant the highest hope that there will be a recovery. Doctor Bliss said to the Western Associated Press agent to-night that he had at no time given the President up or pronounced his case hopeless; that it was

NOT HIS CUSTOM TO GIVE UP A CASE

while life lasted. He said that yesterday morning he expressed the opinion that there was more probability of the President's dying than living, unless he should in a short time rally from his then existing low condition. He believed there was a chance of his rallying, and hoped for it.

"Doctor," asked the Western Press agent, "is the President better to-night than he was this morning."

"He is," was the reply. "He has continued through the day to gain, slowly it is true, but in his present condition that little gain promised much."

"What is your greatest difficulty in the case now?"

"The parotid swelling is the most troublesome feature of the case now, and it has subsided some to-night. It is

DISCHARGING BETTER

to-night than it has yet. Awhile ago it discharged a teaspoonful of healthy pus,—not what we call laudable pus, but it was very good pus. It is discharging through the ear, and I think by to-morrow there will be a very sensible diminution in the swelling."

"Has the President taken much nourishment to-day?"

"Yes; he has taken plenty,—more than any day for some time,—and he showed a relish for it. His stomach receives all we give him, and digests it."

"No sign of nausea, Doctor?"

"Not a bit,—no more than you or I feel after eating. The President's stomach is now in good condition, and he will be built up from now on. He is able to take food enough to

IMPART STRENGTH TO HIS SYSTEM.

I regard the blood-poison as now eliminated. He is now suffering from the sequel of the poisoning, but I am satisfied the poisoning has been thrown. The wound made by the pistol bullet to-day shows some signs of returning granulation for the first time in three days. It has been entirely idle during this very bad condition of the blood, but now as the blood purifies it will heal."

Dr. Bliss did not regard the President as out of danger by any means, but he was positive in his opinion that this improvement which has set in is not a mere fluctuation of the case. He is full of hope.

Judge Jere Black had a long talk with Dr. Agnew this afternoon about the President and his prospects. Dr. Agnew said the improvement which set in yesterday afternoon had been maintained, and there was now

SUBSTANTIAL GROUND TO HOPE

for the President's final recovery. He said the tone of the President's stomach showed remarkable improvement, and his food was evidently assimilating better than heretofore; that, if this kept up for twenty-four or thirty-six hours longer,—and he now believed it would,—the President would begin to regain strength,—the one thing necessary to pull him through.

Dr. Agnew spoke of the improvement as general, and said the President's chances were now favorable, to say the least.

The White House was closed before 10 o'clock to-night. About 9 o'clock Dr. Bliss sponged the President off, and he went to sleep. When the house was closed everything looked favorable, and a good bulletin was confidently expected to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK CITY.

A SIGH OF RELIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—There was a great sigh of relief experienced here to-day when the good news was made public that the President's condition had improved, and it was felt that the great crisis had been passed. The bulletin-boards in all parts of the city were crowded, and the expressions of joy at the new aspect of the case scarcely knew bounds. Extra editions of the newspapers appeared during the forenoon, and bore the cheering tidings to all parts of the city. In several of the churches the services were made specially appropriate to the occasion, and sermons bearing on the hopeful view of the case were delivered in two or three instances. The hotel corridors were crowded to-night with seekers after the freshest news from the sick-room, and all faces wore a changed appearance from that visible yesterday, when it seemed that the end was close at hand.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR

has been at his home all day. He maintains the strictest seclusion, and sees no one but his intimate and confidential friends. Chief among these to-day was Col. George Bliss, who was in and out at frequent intervals. It was believed that Gen. Arthur might take the midnight train to Washington, but he did not leave the city. At his house to-day the visit of Postmaster James last night was strenuously denied at first, but was finally conceded when it became apparent that the fact was positively known to a few who had seen the General during his brief stay. One old politician, who claims confidence in the counsels of the leaders, said that Gen. James came here instructed by the Cabinet to ask Vice-President Arthur to go on to Washington and

ASSUME THE DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE

during President Garfield's disability, but the accuracy of this statement is not vouched for. Certain it is that Gen. James was here, went direct to the Vice-President's house, remained there less than an hour, and left New York on the midnight train. He saw no one during that time save the Vice-President and Postmaster Pearson and wife. The object of his mission, while it was announced as "private," is certainly absolutely known only to these persons.

PUBLIC FEELING.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Prayers were offered in all the churches to-day for the recovery of the President, and several clergymen preached sermons on the lessons of the National calamity. This evening a special union prayer-meeting was held at the Emanuel Baptist Church. It was attended by an immense crowd and fervent prayers for the President and his family were offered by the Rev. John Humstone, and a number of arrangements have been made for the public announcement of the President's death, which is generally expected, although to-day's dispatches have revived a little hope of his ultimate recovery. A fatal termination of his illness will be announced by thirty-eight strokes on the fire-alarm bells,—one blow for each State.

CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 28.—Bulletins from Washington were read from the city pulpits to-day, and special prayers for the recovery of the President offered in the churches of all denominations throughout Northern Ohio. Extra editions of the newspapers were published here and bulletins posted in conspicuous places, the announcements of which were eagerly scanned by anxious crowds. A more hopeful feeling prevails.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Dutchess County Peace Society, in annual session, sent the following dispatch to Mrs. James A. Garfield:

"The Friends of Peace feel deep and active sympathy for yourself and family."

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 28.—There is great rejoicing here over the improved condition of the President. Prayers were offered in all the churches here to-day for his recovery.

QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 28.—On the 11th inst. the *Herald*, in a leading editorial, used the following language: "We believe Guiteau to be just as honorable as the man he shot, and a mighty sight less dangerous to the country at large." The above created a feeling among the people which culminated last night in the hanging and burning of the *Herald* editor in effigy, together with a companion effigy of Guiteau. Republicans and Democrats participated in the act.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 28.—To-night a very large audience assembled at the First Baptist Church, composed of all the Protestant churches of Bloomington, and held a meeting of sympathy for President Garfield and family, and prayer for his recovery. All the pastors of the city were present. The greatest feeling prevailed. Short addresses were made, and a vote was taken to send a telegram of condolence and sympathy to Mrs. Garfield on behalf of the Christian people of Bloomington.

IN GENERAL.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOTHER.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 27.—President Garfield's aged mother is stopping with her neice in Hiram, four miles from Garrettsville. She receives messages from Washington, and spends much of the time at the front door of the house anxiously watching for the messenger who brings her dispatches. She is bowed down with grief, sleeps but little, and that in short naps, is much agitated by fear for the worst, yet tenaciously clings to hope.

MEMORIAL SERVICES PROPOSED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Gov. Hawkins has addressed the following circular letter to each of the Governors of the several States and Territories:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn, Aug. 27.—*To Governor of* —— —DEAR SIR: I would most respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of the Governors of the several States and Territories, in the event of the now anticipated death of our beloved President, by public proclamation requesting the people of their respective States and Territories to suspend all secular business, and reverently to assemble at their respective places of public worship at such hour as may be set apart for the funeral ceremonies for the purpose of holding memorial service and devoutly invoking the blessings of Almighty God upon our stricken country. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, ALVIN HAWKINS, Governor.

CHICAGO.

BEHIND THE CLOUDS THE SUN IS STILL SHINING.

The public's interest in the President's case, which has increased hourly since the relapse, was given a further impetus yesterday morning by the faint gleam of hope expressed in the early morning bulletins, and during the day large numbers of the people spent their leisure hours in front of the newspaper offices instead of in the parks and other pleasure-resorts. The feeling of gloom which was caused by the reported abandonment of the case by the surgeons Saturday was partially dispelled by the encouraging reports of yesterday, and every face wore a more hopeful expression. The streets were quiet, and there were no afternoon sheets with "Full account of the President's dying" to be hawked by the irrepressible newsboys. The crowds around the bulletins were loud in their expressions of admiration for the President's pluck, and one enthusiastic individual emphatically pronounced the opinion that "He was a daisy," which opinion, it is needless to say, was echoed by the bystanders. Those people who were unable to be down-town to examine the bulletins for themselves resorted to the convenient telephone, and all day long, and far into the night, the office of THE TRIBUNE was being "rung up" by anxious inquirers for "the latest from Washington." When the evening official bulletin arrived, and it was learned that the improvement in the President's condition was maintained, there was great rejoicing among the watchers for news, and every one felt happy. The city churches of all denominations offered up prayers for the recovery of the Chief Executive yesterday, and the belief that these prayers will be answered was growing stronger hourly. Every one seems to unite in the belief that if the improvement is kept up for the next two or three days, there will be a decided chance for the President's recovery.

NOT A SUBJECT FOR BETTING.

An incident which occurred at the Sherman House night before last shows most strongly the popular feeling in regard to the President. Two young men were standing talking by the cigar-stand. Naturally the conversation turned upon the President's condition. One of them said that he believed that, after all, the President would get well. The other was strongly of a different opinion, and, getting excited in the course of his remarks, finally said that he would bet $10 to $5 that the President would be a dead man before morning. At this point another gentleman, who had been listening to the talk, stepped up and said: "Here, young fellow, this is no betting matter; if you make any such proposition as that I will smash you in the face." The young man, somewhat staggered by this interruption, said: "I don't mean anything wrong by it; I am just as much a friend of Garfield's as you are."

"I don't care whether you are or not; it is no betting matter, and neither you nor any other man shall make such a bet in my presence."

"Oh, that's all right," said the young man. "I meant no offense, I assure you, and we will let the matter drop."

STATE FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 28.—Yesterday the gentlemen in charge of the arrangements for the State firemen's tournament, to begin here on Tuesday, decided that, in view of the discouraging news from Washington, the tournament ought to be postponed and a date fixed later for its occurrence. To-day engines and hose-carts began to arrive from different parts of the State, and in the light of the improved reports from Washington a meeting was held this afternoon, the action of yesterday rescinded, and the tournament will go on according to the original program.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 28.—The funeral of Gen. E. B. Stiles here to-day was one of the largest since the death of John Dixon, the founder of this city. The Fire Department were all out, headed by the Father Mathew Band. All of the surrounding towns sent large delegations. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Lipe. One of the most touching parts of the sad ceremony was the playing over the closing grave the "Sweet By-and-By." No man will be missed more in this community. The family have the warmest sympathy in this sad hour.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28.—The Secretary of State yesterday issued licenses to organize as follows: The United States Electric Lighting Company of Chicago, capital $1,000,000; corporators, Milton J. Palmer, Henry L. Norton, James E. Gross, S. W. Allerton, John C. Dunlevy. The Monarch Yarn Manufacturing Company of Chicago, capital, $60,000; corporators, Charles L. Arnold, John Collins, F. E. Shandrew.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Arrival in Richmond of Marvin, the Forger and Bigamist.

Arrest of a High-Toned Baltimorean on a Charge of Swindling.

Unprovoked and Cold-Blooded Murder by an Officer at Forest City, Ark.

A Dishonest Partner in Massachusetts Swindles His Fellows Out of $225,000.

A Specimen of Pennsylvania Graveyard Insurance—The Folly of Resisting a Policeman.

MARVIN, THE BIGAMIST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 28.—Thomas A. Marvin, who now calls himself Gen. Morton, reached the city this morning at 11 o'clock in charge of Detective Robert A. Pinkerton. They left Washington this morning. The much-married man was accompanied on the route by the detective and Mr. A. Brownell, the brother-in-law of the young lady, Miss Turpin, of this city, his last known victim. He was taken from the train at the head of the city and brought into town in a carriage under police escort. He had an honorable reception, the Mayor of the city being along, as well as the Commonwealth Attorney. Marvin, as he approached Richmond, expressed a dread of mob violence at the hands of citizens, but was assured that every precaution had been taken to protect him, and he was taken to the station-house and locked up in a cell. Since his last visit he has altered his appearance very much, but still he has been promptly recognized by those who met him before. He declined to talk, and in reply to such questions as were put to him by the officers stuttered admirably and complained of suffering from the rheumatism, and also mentioned that he had once suffered from apoplexy. He presents the appearance of a broken-down old man. Pinkerton says he is one of the best dissimulators he ever saw. He gave his name as Gen. Morton, and his profession as that of an engineer. He had only a dollar and a quarter in money with him, and there is not much of the lady-killer about him. With his good acting and a pair of spectacles over which he peers furtively he has a subdued and depressed air. He would pass for a man of 60, although he is ten years younger. At the station-house there has been a rush to see him, but the officers have admitted no person save the reporters. He complained to the officer in charge that there was a great deal of unnecessary curiosity to see him, and said it was caculated to prejudice his case. He will have a hearing before the Police Court to-morrow morning, and will be escorted by a strong police force. The precaution of the police authorities will prevent any attempt at lynching, if such is attempted. The first charge preferred against him here is grand larceny, and upon this he will be tried first. He has spent most of his time to-day in reading the papers. Much curiosity is expressed to see him, and an enterprising lessee of a public hall offered to pay $100 for the privilege of exhibiting him one night, and offered to give good security for his safe-keeping, but no one had any authority to consummate any such arrangement. Among the women especially the anxiety to see the man who has met with such unheard-of success among them is very great. It is not known whether Miss Turpin, Marvin's last victim, will be willing to face the ordeal of the court-room. If she declines he then will escape the charge of bigamy so far as Virginia is concerned.

A BALTIMOREAN IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 28.—Otway B. Zantzinger, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, was arrested here to-day by Detective Allen H. Collins, of St. Louis, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, he being charged with fraudulently obtaining $7,000 worth of flour from the Union Steam Mills Company, of St. Louis. Zantzinger and a party by the name of Edgar Legg have been engaged in the grain business in this city for the past two years. It appears that the firm became insolvent, and last June young Zantzinger went to St. Louis, and, it is charged, by false pretenses purchased the flour on thirty days' time. He then returned to Baltimore, and the flour was sold here and in the New York markets below cost. When the St. Louis company learned the condition of affairs they placed the matter in the hands of a lawyer here, who sued an attachment against Zantzinger & Legg. He had also laid an attachment against the firm for $3,000 for flour purchased on credit from James H. Hurin, of Cincinnati. The detective who made the arrest has been in the city several days waiting for Zantzinger, who was at Newport. When the latter returned from the seaside this morning he was promptly arrested and taken to St. Louis to-night. The indebtedness of the firm of Zantzinger & Legg is estimated at about $30,000. Zantzinger is about 25 years of age, a nephew of Mrs. Admiral Farragut, and a son of the late F. Zantzinger, who formerly conducted a large grain business here. The family is highly respectable, and young Zantzinger moves in the very best social circles. Many of his friends think that he had no fraudulent design on the St. Louis company, but that he became so financially embarrassed as not to be able to meet his creditors.

THE HAYDEN-COCHRANE CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 28.—The trial of W. H. Cochrane, who killed Judge Hayden at Grand Rapids some time ago, is fixed for Sept. 12 at Neillsville. Cochrane, who is cashier of the bank at Grand Rapids, it will be remembered, shot the Judge for the seduction of his wife. Hayden had boasted of his criminal intimacy to friends of Cochrane, and once or twice in the latter's hearing. Cochrane, aggravated beyond endurance, secured a double-barreled gun and laid in wait a week or more before the fatal opportunity presented itself, and after the affair delivered himself up. Since the date of the killing Cochrane has been out on bail and attending to his business. His case was twice fixed for trial, but postponed the last time, a change of venue being taken from Grand Rapids to Neillsville. The wife of Cochrane has been separated from her husband by a divorce suit, which he commenced after the excitement attendant upon the tragedy quieted, and she has since lived in comparative seclusion. Judge Hayden's wife and two children also live in Grand Rapids on a comfortable income, which is derived from his estate. Only a short time ago the publication of the statement that the Masonic fraternity, of which Hayden had been a member, had reinstated him, and that since his death, created widespread interest. It is believed that the feeling has so changed in Cochrane's favor, though he was threatened with lynching at the time of the shooting, that a jury cannot be secured that would find him guilty. It is also thought that the trial will be again postponed.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 27.—The body of an old man named John Sheridan was this morning discovered in a hogshead of rainwater located at the repair-shops of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston, where Sheridan had been employed for a long time past. He was about 65 years old, and, though it is given out to-day that he committed suicide, there are suspicions afloat that he is a victim of the graveyard insurance craze. It is whispered that the old man was plastered with policies on his life amounting to upwards of $100,000, and since there are districts in Luzerne where absolute bankruptcy has almost been precipitated by the demands made by the mutual companies for assessments, and Pittston is one of them, it is thought that further investigation will reveal that Sheridan was murdered, and that he did not kill himself.

JAIL ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Aug. 27.—Two prisoners escaped from the jail here this morning, stepping past the Sheriff when he entered the hall, the cell doors having been left unlocked last night. One was recaptured by a citizen, but Jones, a horsethief, got away, and Sheriff Bond with a posse of men has been scouring the country all day without success.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Aug. 28.—Perry, Knox, and Clark, confined in our county jail here for petty crimes, escaped this afternoon through a hole in the roof left by workmen who were putting an iron lining in the place Saturday. Perry was caught. The other two are at large at this hour (8 o'clock). The other prisoners in the jail did not attempt to leave.

UNPROVOKED MURDER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 28.—A most unprovoked and cold-blooded murder occurred last night at Forest City, ninety miles east of here, on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. Tate Wallace invited S. D. Apperson, City Marshal, to take a cigar. While standing at the counter of a saloon Apperson drew a pistol and said, "I believe I'll shoot you." Tate, thinking he was jesting, replied, "Shoot away." Apperson fired, killing him instantly. No cause can be assigned for the murder, for the two men were apparently on the best of terms. Apperson has been Marshal of Forest City two years. He was intoxicated at the time. Great excitement prevails. Apperson is guarded by only one man. It is thought he will escape to-night.

A DISHONEST PARTNER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28.—Fuller investigation of the Musgrave Alpaca Company's affairs at Chicopee shows that the runaway Musgrave has swindled his partners, Anderton and Dunn, out of more than $100,000. The total losses of the firm through his transactions will amount to $225,000. No traces of his whereabouts have yet been discovered. His victimized partners say they will give up every dollar they possess to meet the demands of their creditors. The blow comes specially hard on Anderton, who is over 60 year of age.

FATALLY WOUNDED WHILE RESISTING ARREST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Aug. 28.—On Saturday evening a young man by the name of James Cook got into a quarrel with a night policeman, William Haney. Haney attempted to arrest him, Cook resisted, and in the fight Haney drew his revolver and shot and mortally wounded Cook. Cook is still living, but is not expected to live many days.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—Gov. Crittenden has issued a requisition on the Governor of Virginia for the notorious Gen. A. B. Morton, who was arrested at Lynn, Mass., some days ago and taken to Richmond. Morton, under the name of J. B. Klingman, committed forgery in Jasper County, this State, some time ago, and was in jail at Carthage for several months. The Sheriff of Jasper County will go to Richmond for the fugitive.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Aug. 27.—James O'Brien, the aggressor in the O'Brien-Ryder rencontre here Monday last, died to-day of wounds received. His body was taken to St. Louis for burial.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Planing-Mill and Lumber-Yard in Cleveland Destroyed.

Contents of Loaded Freight-Cars Add to the General Loss.

Sixty Thousand Dollars Will Partially Cover the Damage, Half Insured.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 28.—There was a destructive conflagration on the flats to-night. The fire originated in Hempy & Co.'s planing-mill, which, together with the firm's well-stocked lumber-yard, was consumed. A large number of freight-cars, some loaded and some empty, on the Cleveland & Columbus tracks were burned. One long train, nearly every car ablaze, was drawn away soon after the fire began. Hempy & Co. estimate their loss at $60,000, including $25,000 worth of machinery, $6,000 on building, the remainder on stock. Half a million feet of lumber was burned. A number of neighboring firms lose a small amount. Thirty cars were destroyed, nearly half loaded with merchandise, mostly consigned to Cleveland parties. The cars belong to several roads East and West. The losses on cars are not ascertainable to-night. Hempy & Co. have $30,500 insurance. The fire is supposed to be incendiary, as the mill was closed all day. The flames were first discovered in a part of the building remote from the engine-room. The conflagration was burning fiercely at midnight, but was under control.

CHICAGO.

The great fire at the Stock-Yards was nearly out yesterday. An engine played on the smoldering ruins throughout the day, and long before night there was little left but light, airy smoke. The ice-house at the south end of the fallen structure was left standing, and apparently unharmed, though fire had raged inside and inflicted more or less damage. Several hundred tons of ice were saved, and a large quantity of meats were in the cellar, which, it is supposed, will yield considerable salvage. Mr. Hately, who was on the grounds, estimated that about $100,000 or $150,000 worth of meats, etc., would be found in and under the ice-house in fair and perhaps good condition. Several hundred barrels of grease which were dipped up Saturday were to be seen about the premises, and much more of the valuable fluid was standing in puddles about the ruins. In the southwestern part of the fallen structure men were at work pulling out of the débris the smoking remains of choice English cuts of bacon, Stretford and Staffordshire sides, etc., and hurling them remorselessly into the alley, whence they were to be carted away to be assorted and appraised; and probably the bulk of them will eventually be tried into grease. The charred remains of barrels of mess pork were also lying about in promiscuous fashion, and the boys were trying to pick out of them what seemed to be worth saving. Considerable loose stuff is said to have been lugged off by the poor of the neighborhood as soon as they were able to reach the ruins.

Thousands of people visited the scene of the fire yesterday. The street-cars running to the Stock-Yards were generously patronized, and the people residing in the vicinity were watching and waiting for the smoke

TO COMPLETELY DIE OUT.

A delegation of prominent insurance agents were around viewing the scene, and talking over the situation. They thought a meeting of underwriters should have been called Saturday, and instructed Capt. Bullwinkle, who was also present, to call a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning in the Board of Underwriters' rooms on La Salle street. Mr. Moore rather criticised Capt. Bullwinkle for having stated in his bulletin that there was an insufficiency of water at the yards, arguing that the statement was calculated to create an impression that might cause the seaboard companies to refuse to take risks on property dependent on possibly inadequate supplies of water. He also thought it wrong to let the newspapers have such information, to which the reply was dropped that they got it independently. Capt. Bullwinkle took broader grounds, saying that it was not a question of insurance alone, but of the safety of all the property that he was looking after, and the agitation of the question of the water-supply would call attention to the importance of providing a remedy, and that immediately.

The steamer on duty was throwing a feeble stream of water on the smoky spots in the ruins, which perhaps explains as well as anything can the low stage of the water. One of the artesian wells near Mr. Hately's house was reported to have given out at the time of the fire, probably only temporarily, and the so-called reserve volume of water is said to be a comparatively small quantity.

The insurance people and others in the crowd spoke of the calamity as being probably far more serious than it would have been if there had been a sufficient supply of water. The necessity of taking steps immediately to supply the Town of Lake with a sufficiency of water to protect its vast packing and storage interests was talked over, and it is most likely that the conflagration of Friday night will thoroughly arouse the packers and other interested parties to the importance of taking effectual measures to protect the place.

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN

to guard all the property in the vicinity. A large force of watchers has been put on, and the packers decided at a meeting Saturday to stop killing till the drain on the water-supply for the extinguishment of the fire had ceased, and there had been time enough to allow the volume of water to get back to its normal stage.

Capt. Bullwinkle estimated the salvage at about $80,000, which is much under Mr. Hately's estimate, and may not include the lot of meats in the ice-house.

The quantity of meats stored in the house for Mr. McGeoch was estimated at 4,200,000 pounds, and not 42,000,000 pounds as stated in yesterday's issue.

The alarm from Box 363 at 9:55 last evening was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at No. 66 Clayton street, owned by James Thacker, and occupied by Frank La Fayette. Damage, trifling.

IN BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 29—2 a. m.—Word has just reached here of a disastrous fire at Beaver Falls, Pa., a few miles below Pittsburg. The extensive cutlery works there took fire about midnight and are still burning. Their complete destruction is said to be inevitable. The loss will be very heavy. They are among the largest and best equipped in the country.

AT FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 28.—The lumber in the yard of the Champion saw-mills in Bell Point, across the river from this city, caught fire to-day about 12 o'clock and was totally destroyed. About 12,000 feet were burned. Loss between $2,000 and $2,500; no insurance.

IN EVERETT, MASS.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The Union Stone Company's works at Everett, Mass., burned last night. Loss estimated at $60,000 to $70,000; insured.

AT ABILENE, KAS.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 27.—A fire at Abilene at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed thirteen buildings. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $3,000.

LEADVILLE.

Erroneous Belief that It Is a Played-Out Camp.

A Greater Product of Mineral Now Than Ever Before.

The Shipment of Ores in Excess of a Thousand Tons Daily.

Value of the Monthly Output One and a Quarter Million Dollars.

A Summary of the Condition and Prospects of the Leading Mines.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Aug. 20.—Quite a period of time has elapsed since I have written anything concerning the Leadville mining camp; and I notice from my reading of Eastern papers that but little is said about it, except in items in journals devoted expressly to mining news.

During the past three months I have been traveling largely through the East, and by frequent conversations I discovered a prevailing general impression in those sections that Leadville is a played-out camp, whose once great and prosperous mines have been exhausted by the enormous drafts upon them, and that new discoveries do not restore the broken phalanx. Most men, then, look upon Leadville as a dethroned Queen of the Mountains, mourning among the ruins of her past grandeur, and brooding over glories and triumphs never to return. They seem to see "Delonda est Carthago" written over her decaying shaft-houses and ruined smelters.

To each it will be a matter of great surprise to learn the fact, which is supported by undeniable evidence, that now, when Leadville seems almost forgotten, the daily output of her ore and bullion is greater and the value larger than in the palmiest and noisiest period of her history; and that the average daily amount of ores mined and shipped exceeds largely

A THOUSAND TONS.

About the middle of June I visited with the Duke of Sutherland's party the great Grant smelters; and Mr. James, one of the proprietors, showed us from the books that the total shipment of bullion alone from their works to that date amounted to 348 car-loads of eleven tons each since Jan. 1, 1881, and to this must be added the vast amount shipped by the many other smelters and reduction-mills of the camp. All of this immense product is the result of the labors of a far less number of men than those who thronged the hills by day and our streets by night during the flush times which marked the boom of 1879. In those days, numberless claims were staked for miles out all over the hills, and the sharp click of the hammer, as swung by brawny hands it struck the drill, and the deep boom of the blast as it shivered the porphyry, rang constantly through the air by day and night. Now, over many of our hills and gulches, and especially those north of Evans' Gulch, one may wander for hours scarcely meeting a man, except perhaps a solitary woodchopper, and through a solitude made more desolate by the frequent dumps from abandoned shafts, and the bare derricks and windlass posts, which tell a story of depleted purses and wrecked hopes. These hillside graves—many of them—figured in prospectuses of companies with large paper capital, and were described in gilded language as mines of promise which should pour the treasures of Aladdin's cave into the laps of fortunate stockholders. In the meantime most of the mineral of the camp was being lifted from a few mines, and the Little Pittsburg, Little Chief, Climax, Chrysolite, Morning Star, Pendery Carbinate, and the great Iron mines were producing fabulous returns for the money and labor expended. The city grew like magic, rents were equal to purchases; money poured in like water, and the owner of each parallelogram of hillside dreamed himself a millionaire.

In the spring and summer of 1880

THE REACTION CAME.

The supposed continuous deposits of ore on Fryer Hill, which had been thought to stretch out like a sea, were proved to be only irregular chambers between broken formations of iron and porphyry, full of rich ore, but exhaustible; and, when those first discovered were emptied, production ceased for a time, and the grand dividends were stopped. Stocks dropped day by day, and confidence failed. Then came the great miners' strike at the most inopportune moment, shutting down all work throughout the camp, and with it all outside prospecting work came to a halt, and in many cases was never resumed again. Outside capital—without which the deep formations could not be prospected to discovery—was mostly withdrawn. After awhile, in places where the proximity to good mines encouraged to greater confidence, or where shafts had been sunk until the deep iron stairs indicated approaching contact and nearness to mineral, capital was slowly and with difficulty drawn out for their development. These have been in many cases greatly successful, and the faith of the owners been largely rewarded. To this faith Leadville is largely indebted for its present quiet and substantial prosperity. The same faith, prudently exercised in the development of many of their abandoned prospect-holes, will in the future meet with due reward. In those places the mineral lies deep, as greater knowledge of the formation and dips of the strata teaches us. Much money will be required for the requisit machinery to sink the shafts and master the great quantities of water which permeate the loose strata.

BUT THE MINERAL IS THERE,

and will pay for the investment.

During last winter, while the depression was the deepest, I was talking with one of the most able of United States geologists connected with the Department of the Interior, concerning the common impression abroad of the exhaustion of the carbonate deposits here and his reply to my question as to his opinion upon the subject was: "Exhausted! I have been studying the formations here for over a year, and in my judgment they have hardly begun to scratch the mineral of this camp; but they must go deeper." This has been my judgment, derived from over two years' study of the camp; and is so still. The porphyry belt is very thick north of the Evans, on the upper slopes of the Breece and the southern slope of Carbonate Hill; but the mineral is there. There are nine distinct breaks to be traced between the foot of Carbonate Hill and the Mosquito Range, which left the ore-fields in terraces below, though on the surface the hills smoothed down into a constant slope by the action of the elements. It is evident that, as the foot of one of these terraces is approached, the ore must lie hundreds of feet in depth from the surface. These general facts are, however, varied sometimes by the effects of glacial action, which has eroded the prophyritic strata and by internal upheavals by which the whole district has been affected. For the above reasons in different localities the mineral is found at differing depths, and, as in all mineral veins, is richer in some parts than in others.

During the past year confidence in the camp

HAS BEEN GRADUALLY INCREASING,

as is evidenced by the increased amount of prospect-work which is being done, and, as a result, new discoveries are being constantly made, many of which will blossom into paying properties in the near future. The number of shipping mines has been greatly multiplied, and these are worked much more prudently than the old bonanzas. Nor are all of the old giants which made the glory of Fryer Hill dead. Some were only sleeping. The Chrysolite—that grand old mine which for seven consecutive months paid dividends of $200,000 per month, and whose total net returns to date have been in less than three years over $4,000,000, exclusive of smelter-charges—has again come to the front with shipments averaging 100 tons per day. For a long time, in this mine prospecting drifts have been pushed in the levels where the old ore-bodies were found, without material success; but recently they have been making upraises from the lower levels, and in these they have found very large and rich ore-bodies which seem, so far as opened, to be equally good with those from which such vast wealth was formerly taken.

ON FRYER HILL,

especially, of this camp, the ore has never been found in uniform strata, but rather scattered in irregular deposits, like plums in a pudding; and the expression so often used (and generally foolishly), that "Ore is where you find it," seems to have some application. Yet even on Fryer Hill one distinct and continuous ore-shoot, lying against a porphyry dike, has been traced from the Chrysolite workings through the Little Pittsburg, Little Chief, Amie, Dunkin, Climax, the lower end of the Matchless and Robert E. Lee,—growing richer towards the East. Beyond the Lee it has not been certainly traced; but the owners of the Denver City claim that from this it trends to the southeast and crosses their claims. These are not as yet sufficiently exploited to prove the truths of this claim. Most of the mineral in this particular ore-shoot has been removed, having been early found, and being continuous; but probably other equally valuable bodies remain to be opened up. The Chrysolite Company own over fifty acres, of which not over five or six have been tested. Under the management of Mr. Rolker, and with the present policy of the Company, by which sufficient funds for exploring territories in advance of ore-bodies in sight will be kept in the treasury, it is hoped that the disasters of the past will be avoided, and reasonable dividends made continuous. The Little Chief and the Little Pittsburg are at present producing but little above expenses, but they are not running behind; and when the fire which still smolders below shall permit more thorough explorations in the desired directions, it is probable that they may again come to the front. In the Amie, sinking of the No. 1 shaft is being now pushed, and the bottom is in discolored porphyry, which may change to mineral at any time. In the old workings about 800 tons per month of low-grade mineral are being hoisted. But little work is now being done on the Climax and Dunkin mines, which probably pays but little over the expenses. The Matchless, next on the east, continues to produce large quantities of high-grade ore, which pays its fortunate owner, Gov. Tabor, an average profit of about $75,000 per month. The Robert E. Lee—which during the last year was so heavy a producer of splendid chloride and other ores—is now drowned out in its lower levels by the great flow of water, and is busily putting up its splendid plant of new hoisting and pumping machinery, which required eleven cars for its transportation to Leadville. The Sliver, Forepaugh, and Bangkok,—all lying to the east of the Matchless and Lee,—are also putting up heavy pumping machinery; and it is understood that they, with the Denver City and Little Miami, will attack the water together in a few weeks, and with their powerful machinery will drain that part of the hill, and thus prospecting for the great ore-deposits which undoubtedly underlie them will be made possible. The Small Hopes, Pittsburg, and Hibernia are all taking out small amounts of mineral, and vigorously prospecting for more, with good hopes of success.

ON CARBONATE HILL

the Henrietta is producing from thirty to fifty tons per day, and improving rapidly. The Morning Star, the Evening Star, and the Waterloo — now consolidated — are all magnificent properties, and are in condition to produce about as much as their owners call for. They are splendidly developed, and with a vast amount of both hard and sand carbonates in sight. The Waterloo is particularly rich in high-grade chloride ores. This property is destined to be one of the first in the State. The Catalpa, Crescent, and Etna, to the southwest, are all growing properties, and producing steadily. The Little Giant also, after resting a while, has commenced to ship again. Some work is being done on the Glass Pendery, from which much rich ore has been produced. The May Queen and other prospects on Carbonate Hill are working, and will doubtless fall into line in the near future. At the south foot of the hill fine discoveries are reported in the California and Colorado Tunnel, but I have not had time to examine them.

ON IRON HILL

the old reliable Iron Silver, together with the Rock, are keeping up their usual average of 225 tons per day. Lying on the mineral-belt just above, the properties of the Silver Cord Mining Company, since the settlement of their long legal difficulties with the Iron Mine, are now coming out splendidly, and are producing an average of fifty tons per day of good-grade ore, which with development may be increased almost without limit. In this property some discoveries have been recently made which increase vastly the value of the Leadville carbonate deposits. It has been heretofore uniformly believed that these deposits lay between the lime and the porphyry, and that, when the foot-wall of lime was reached, it was useless to go lower. In following up the lime foot-wall on these properties, certain discolored seams were found leading downwards. These the shrewd manager of the Silver Cord Company followed down into the lime, and has been in almost every case repaid by the discovery of caves (as he calls them) in the lime, some of them of great size, and filled with fine bodies of crystallized hard as well as sand carbonates of fine quality. I was in one of these ore-chambers lately, in which a depth of seventy feet had been reached without discovering any bottom. This will open a new territory for prospect and exploration throughout the district, which may produce vast results. In this property, only a small portion, lying upon the west side of their ground, has been opened, while over fifty acres, to the east and directly upon the mineral belt, have not been touched. To Mr. W. W. Weighley, of Philadelphia, the Solicitor of the Company, is due in large measure the settlement of the controversies which so long kept this property in the background; and Mr. Buzby, the General Manager, who succeeded Mr. George P. Lockwood, has proved himself to be a most competent miner.

IN CALIFORNIA GULCH,

known to fame for its wonderful gold placer-washings along in 1869, now, though the placers have been nearly exhausted, the lode-claims are being rapidly developed, and are becoming producing properties. The upper end of the gulch, covering Printer-Boy Hill, up to the Green Mountain, is preeminently a gold district; but it is believed to be underlaid at a considerable depth by a rich carbonate deposit. While the gold veins of the Upper and Lower Printer-Boy were turning out over $500,000 of gold, small bodies of very rich carbonates were often found in the veins; and the eminent State Geologist, J. Alden Smith, in his recent report to the State Legislature, uses this as an illustration of rich gold veins breaking through carbonate deposits at a considerable depth. Farther down the gulch, the A. Y., after contending with a great flow of water, has struck a good body of lead and iron carbonates, carrying silver in paying quantities. Still further down the Ben Burb and Columbia have struck fine bodies of lead and silver carbonates and sulphurets of good grade, and will soon be shipping largely.

Just over the hill to the south, and near the head of Georgia Gulch, is a good illustration of what perseverance and pluck will do. Here lies the Coon Valley, which, though not backed by heavy capital, has been pushed down by faith and tireless industry to a depth of over 660 feet of solid porphyry, until at last they have struck a good body of carbonates, and their faith will probably find its fruition in a fortune. Col. Tom Wells and several others of the old-timers are the happy owners. The euphonious Black Cat lies close by, is nearly as deep, and with the same prospects. Fred Grimm and others have the undisputed title to this bird of the night.

ON IOWA GULCH

much work is being done. The Dyer, near the head, is a constant shipper of good ore; and the Hoosier Girl has shown some fine products of rich mineral. The J. D. Ward—owned largely by our former Chicago United States Prosecuting Attorney, and new District Circuit Judge at Leadville, from whom the mine was named—is a good property, and shipping almost daily; as is also the Brian Boru, near by. The Leadville & Gunnison Mining Company of Chicago—of which Mr. St. John, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, is President—have some good prospects in this gulch, and are working them diligently. The Long & Derry, on the hill of that name on the south of the gulch, is a bank from which the owners can always draw what they want and when they want it, and their checks are never dishonored.

On Breece Hill work has been resumed on many of the prospect-shafts, and with good promise. The Banker and several others have reached the iron-contact, and will probably find good mineral below it. The Highland Chief and Colorado Prince are pretty quiet just now, but liable to break out at any time; and the Miner Boy is taking out a good deal of rich ore through the tunnel of the Prince.

In South Evans Gulch there are immense bodies of mineral, high in lead but low in silver. The Little Ellen, owned by the American Smelting Company, is shipping daily about twenty tons. The Nevada, belonging to August Riche, is reported as having struck a good body of ore very lately. The Virginius is preparing to concentrate her ores so as to make them pay to ship to the smelter.

There are also many mining properties in the camp, which would otherwise be productive, which are tied up by the litigations of which mining camps are so fruitful, and which are so baneful to their interests.

In this hasty review I have touched only those properties belonging strictly to this camp, and have necessarily omitted many which are well worthy of mention. I have stated in the early part the average product in tonnage per day. The value is estimated by Mr. Bonner, of the *Circular*, and other careful statisticians at above

ONE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PER MONTH;

and this immense product is the result of the labor of probably not over 2,000 men. Of course this number does not include those engaged in mere prospect-work; but their labor, while it will count largely in the future, cannot now be put down as producing. This is a proud record for a camp only three years old, and which for the past year and a half has been subject to misfortune, calumny, and wrong, which have caused the withdrawal of nearly all outside capital.

The city itself is but the expression of the mining camp, and has for the past year grown greatly in civil health, purity, and solid prosperity. It is now a well-governed, orderly city, in which the rights of person and property are nearly as safe as in Chicago. The long rows of gambling-houses which formerly garnished and disgraced Chestnut street are nearly all closed. Business facilities are well supplied. We have two railroad lines to Denver, each running morning and evening passenger trains in both directions. We have also the Kokomo Extension of the Denver & Rio Grande to the northeast and another to Red Cliff to the north. We have telegraph lines and telephones throughout the city and connecting with all the principal mines. We have water-works, gas-works, and the electric light. Street-cars and Herdic coaches traverse our streets, and are well patronized. Our five banks are all solid and substantial. Rents, under competition, have dropped to reasonable figures. Business is healthy, and a large trade is done with outlying camps. Very few of the old-time mine sharps now haunt the offices of the Clarendon. Their occupation has become precarious and unremunerative. Transactions in mining property are frequent, but rarely closed without careful and judicious examination. The legitimate

HAS TRIUMPHED.

Leaville is no longer a foam-crested caldron in whose stormy ebullition the worst elements came to the surface and were most prominent. The scum has been cleared, and the dregs have gone to the bottom.

Thus again the crown is lifted to the fair, sunlit brows of our Mountain Queen,—not now placed there amid the drunken cheers of an irresponsible rabble whose shoutings made her fame, but placed there by virtue of her inherent merit, and which she shall wear when this generation shall have passed away.

D. S. COVERT.

OBITUARY.

MRS. LYDIA SPOONER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Lydia Spooner, wife of Judge P. L. Spooner, and mother of the Hon. Phil L. Spooner, Jr., Insurance Commissioner of Wisconsin, and Col. John C. Spooner, General Solicitor of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, died very suddenly this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Spooner had been in feeble health for some time. She was taken very suddenly ill this afternoon, and died in a few moments.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 27.—William O'Hara, an old pioneer and prominent business man of this city, died to-day of congestion of the bowels.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

FIRE ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 28.—Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, died this morning.

BOYS IN BLUE.

Extensive Preparations for Their Entertainment at Bloomington for the Coming Reunion.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 28.—Bloomington is rapidly perfecting preparations for the fourth annual reunion of soldiers and sailors of Illinois, to take place here on the 7th, 8th, and 9th prox., and has assurances from all parts of Illinois and adjacent States that there will be the greatest crowd ever seen in the State. The present reunion headquarters will be the fair-grounds, half a mile west of the city,—a lovely spot, with gently rolling hills and an abundance of shade. The city will spend between $20,000 and $25,000 for preparations and current expenses, furnishing quarters, water, and rations for all uniformed men who come, besides for all organized veterans. Militia organizations will be given free transportation, and veterans charged very low rates. Fortifications for sham battles are now being built, the city being decorated, etc. The entire Second Brigade of Illinois Militia is ordered in camp here to participate. This consists of 2,500 men. Twenty companies of the First Brigade of the State militia at Chicago have been ordered into camp here, and about 500 soldiers of the Third Brigade will camp here; also a cavalry battalion of Chicago will be here with artillery. They are a part of the First Brigade. The Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Club of drilled soldiers of Chicago will attend and compete for prizes. The Chickasaw Guards of Memphis are expected. A company of infantry, one of cavalry, and a section of artillery will come from Shelby Junction, O.; also a battery from Lafayette, infantry from Indianapolis, Covington, Veedersburg, Terra Haute, Louisville, St. Louis, Topeka, Wisconsin, and the Lackey Zouaves of Chicago will attend. It is expected that not less than 150,000 persons will be present.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 28.—A string of sixteen covered wagons came into Lincoln yesterday from the East. The company numbered about forty-five persons, and more than a hundred head of stock in horses and cattle. The outfit was composed of pilgrims from Indiana, bound for Western Nebraska. This makes the third large party of movers that have passed through Lincoln this week.

A gentleman from the Republican Valley informs your correspondent that it is all a mistake about crops being a failure in that part of the State. He says that abundance of rain has fallen there within the past thirty days, and that instead of corn being all dried up it is looking exceedingly well, and the yield will be excellent.

The hay crop will be short in this State this year. At least so say those who are interested in putting it up. There will be more hay put up in Nebraska this year for home consumption than ever before, notwithstanding the shortage of the crop.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

John Thompson, of No. 128 Pacific avenue, awoke at 1 o'clock yesterday morning to find a burglar in his room. He jumped up and grappled with him, but the fellow broke and escaped through an open window. Upon safely reaching the yard the burglar turned and fired one shot, which, fortunately, did not take effect. Officers Gillard and Murnane, who were sitting on the Armory steps, heard the shot, and upon running to an alley near Pacific avenue, captured a man who was running away. He was brought to the station, and was positively identified by Thompson. He gives the name of Louis Smith, and was booked for burglary and assault with intent to kill.

VALUATIONS IN OSHKOSH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 28.—The returns of the Assessors, compiled by the City Clerk, show a total personal-property valuation of $1,705,081, an increase of $59,645 over that of 1880, and a total real valuation of $3,027,239, a decrease of $13,685 on that of 1880. The total increased valuation of both real and personal property is $45,960.

INDIANA'S NEW LAWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—The long delay in receiving the acts of the last Legislature from the State Printers has at last ended, and 2,000 copies of the volume have been turned over to the Secretary of State. Partial shipments of them were made yesterday to some of the most inaccessible counties, and others will follow as fast as the force in the Secretary's office can prepare them for shipment.

CHICAGOANS AT SARATOGA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The following Chicagoans are at Saratoga to-day: E. R. T. Armstrong, C. H. Tinker; at Newport, Rev. C. Mills, W. B. Walker, Miss Alice Haven.

...nd Chief and Colorado Prince are quiet just now, but liable to break out ... time; and the Miner Boy is taking out ... deal of rich ore through the tunnel ... Prince.

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CANADA.

Practical Admission of the Charges Regarding United States Mail-Bags.

Adventures of a Notorious Swindler with Many Aliases.

A Relic of Hartmann Discovered After His Departure for the States.

Distressing Perversity of the Course of True Love—A Chinaman's Troubles.

Horrible Death of a Baby—Revenue and Telegraphic Statistics—Attempted Assasination.

THE MAIL-BAG RUMPUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 28.—The *World* of this city says: "National pride may cause us Canadians to pooh-pooh the complaint of the United States Post-Office officials that we are using mail-bags that do not belong to us; but if we look squarely at the facts we cannot avoid the conclusion that our neighbors are in the right and we are in the wrong. Postmaster-General James' recent letter to the Department at Ottawa gives figures and cites instances which show clearly that our postal officials have been appropriating hundreds of United States mail-bags for our ordinary internal postal service, while their officials have used virtually none of ours. Mr. James' letter further shows that regulations were agreed to by the Post-Office Departments of the two countries requiring, in effect, that each country should dispatch mails only in its own bags, and that each should return the bags of the other empty. The sole cause of the present difficulty is that our authorities have neglected to carry this simple arrangement out. Our own candor and a knowledge of the facts force us to make this unpleasant admission. Somebody is to blame for it,—who is the somebody? We believe the whole truth of the matter lies in the fact that the Canadian Post-Office Department is without a competent head. Ever since that most important branch of the public service has been in the hands of John O'Connor, it has been mismanaged simply shamefully. If he made no pretense of doing anything more than draw his salary, we might at least have some assurance that the affairs of the Department would be attended to by his subordinates; but while he remains he is worse than useless,—he is positively harmful. Frequently he is quite incapable of attending to any business, to say nothing of managing a great department of the Government. His ignorance of the very things he ought to know is sometimes positively amusing. Last session, when he held the comfortable position of President of the Council, some member asked him how many clerks he had in his Department, and he could not tell, although there were only six or eight. The first essential of a Minister of the Crown is that he should at any rate possess some business ability; to appoint a man to office who has none is to cheat the public. The Catholic vote is of less consequence than the public service and our national reputation; and it is due to both that John O'Connor should be asked forthwith to walk out of the Post-Office Department, bag and baggage."

A RELIC OF HARTMANN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Aug. 28.—Leo Hartmann left behind him at Henderson's Hotel here an English-made silk hat, which was evidently a little too large for his head, as he had put some pieces of paper inside the lining to make it fit closer. One of these papers was the following letter:

10 CHALLONER GROVE, SOUTH SHIELDS, England, 10, 8, '80.—*L. Hartmann*—DEAR SIR: I have been away to sea for some time, so could not of course answer your letter. I have had a note from Vera Zassoulitch, and have answered it. If it will ease your mind to repay me the trifling amount I had the honor of sending you, pay it by all means, but there is really no need for taking the trouble. Give my warm regards to Lineff, and ask him to write to me here or at New Cross. With best wishes, yours sincerely,

J. RIMCIMAN.

On the back of the letter are some notes in pencil in the Russian language; also these words in English: "I have in hands the last —— announced yesterday. If you wish I can give it to you immediately." There was no envelope on the letter, but it will be seen that it was addressed on the letter itself to Hartmann and not to "G. Block," his assumed name. When Hartmann was at the Station Hotel the Chief of Police went down, and, after describing him, asked if he was there. Mr. Simmons replied that he was, and the day Hartmann was going sent the porter to let the police know.

A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, Aug. 28.—Detective Skeffington, of the Intercolonial Railway, the other day recognized in a Pullman car going to Halifax an individual who in Canada has been celebrated as a deadbeat. In Halifax, in 1875, he was known as the "Hon. C. Courtney"; also the same year in Kingston, Ont., as the "Hon. Dulice Gafton, R. N."; in 1877 as the "Hon. R. Weston"; in 1878 as the "Hon. C. A. Dennison"; and in Chicago in 1874 as "Lieut.-Col. Talbot, of the British army." This is the same person who a few years ago, in Ottawa, under a high-sounding title and under pretense of expecting funds from his uncle, Lord Belmont of Belmont Park, Derbyshire, borrowed various sums from his dupes,—one of whom, a well-known politician, he victimized to the extent of $1,200. He then fled to New York. His photograph was sent to that city, and shortly after he was arrested for fraud and sentenced to a year in jail. Since then he has not been heard of until the present time.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Just as he was going into the office to procure a marriage license the other day Mr. Buckle was arrested. The charge was that of abducting Maggie Hollingshead, the 16-year-old daughter of a widow residing on a farm in the Township of Blanchard. Buckle worked for her, and the youthful pair clandestinely engaged to be married, and came to this city for the purpose. He was taken back to St. Mary's, and the girl went with him, declaring that she would follow her Billy to the end of the earth. On the case coming before the magistrates they declined to give a decision until the evidence had been submitted to the County Crown Attorney. The prisoner was remanded until Tuesday.

ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—On Friday night last as Mr. Gallagher, of Brudenell, was doing some carpenter-work at his back door a bullet struck two inches above his head, and on looking round he saw a young man named Luloff running away with a gun in his hand. He pursued and caught him after a brisk run of about a mile, when Luloff acknowledged he fired and intended to kill him, because Gallagher had prevented him passing through his field some time ago. It is said insanity runs in Luloff's family. He will be sent to the Assizes for trial.

NEW PAPER MILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28.—Another new paper company is being organized here, with a capital of $250,000, for the manufacture of ordinary printing paper and low grades of writing paper. The chief stockholders are two American capitalists and three Canadians, all at present interested in the manufacture of paper. The mill will be somewhere in the eastern townships or on the north shore of Quebec, and will have two machines capable of turning out four or five tons of paper per day, with rag paper and chemically-prepared wood. The company will export pulp to the old country if they cannot obtain a market for it in this country.

PRISON ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28.—The Quebec Government is endeavoring to arrange with the City of Montreal and surrounding municipalities with the view of employing prison labor, and in the meantime has entered into an agreement to supply the contractors of the Government workshops with forty prisoners who shall work on their construction. For the future no prisoner shall be allowed to remain idle when fit to work, which will result in decreasing the number of tramps and loafers who now regularly spend their winters in the Montreal jail. A change will also be made in the diet. It is also proposed to establish a tailors' and shoemakers' shop in the prison, where prisoners shall be taught to furnish themselves and the occupants of the County Jail with clothing and boots.

TELEGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—The following are the official statistics of the Canadian Telegraph combination, under the Great Northwestern charter: There are 25,000 miles of wire, 17,000 miles of poles, with 2,500 offices. The capital of the combined companies is over $3,000,000, and the receipts last year were $750,000. The Great Northwestern Company is now treating with the Government here for assuming the lines hitherto controlled and operated by the Government. It is claimed that in proportion to the population and extent of territory no country possesses telegraphic facilities equal to those of the Dominion.

AFTER INFORMATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—The Rev. Father Nugent, representative of the Catholic Children's Protective Society of Liverpool, England, is in the city, and will to-morrow interview the Hon. Mr. Pope on the question of immigration. Eleven years ago the reverend gentleman attended a convention called by Sir John A. Macdonald in the Parliament House, when the Hon. Mr. Dunkin presided over the Immigration Department. The encouragement then held out enabled him to speak most favorably of Canada as a field for the European emigrant. Since that time many Irishmen have found their way to our shores, and have laid the foundations of happy homes for themselves and their posterity. During the past two years, however, the reverend gentleman has devoted his energies towards the settlement of Montana, where he has sent some 400 families. He believes, however, that Canada is a more desirable country, and will visit the Northwest before returning to Liverpool, so that he can speak with better knowledge of its resources. It is understood that this visit is to enable him to report how the immigration clauses of the Land bill can be carried out. The Protective Society is organized under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church to provide for the children, or the orphan or destitute classes in so far as their worldly welfare goes. A similar institute, supported by Protestants, exists in Liverpool, and is doing a good work. It is proposed to found a home in Canada, and another in Liverpool, where the children will be provided for until placed out at work. Several thousand pounds will probably be expended in this direction during the coming year.

VACANT SENATORSHIPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—There are five vacant Senatorships, made as follows: By the elevation of the Hon. Mr. Cornwall to the Lieutenant-Governorship of British Columbia, by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Skead, by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. McLellan to accept the Presidency of the Council, and his subsequent election as M. P. for Colchester, and by the deaths of the Hon. Messrs. Bull and Brouse. None of these vacancies are yet filled. It is understood Mr. McKay, ex-M. P., will get the Nova Scotia vacancy. Dr. Grant and Mr. Currier, M. P., are again spoken of as possibly successful aspirants to the Senate.

A CHINAMAN'S TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Aug. 28.—Yung Lee, a Chinaman who recently commenced business here, is having a miserable time of it. The police have to watch him most of the time. When left unguarded he is assailed and pestered so much that on several occasions he pursued his tormentors with an ax. He says that in China the first time a man is insulted he knocks the other down, the second time he cuts his head off, and the unsophisticated Celestial thinks he ought to do the same here.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A BABY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STAYNER, Ont., Aug. 28.—A strange and awful occurrence has just been divulged. A few days ago the night watchman stationed near the mouth of Lumber Company's furnace, Midland, saw ascending in the trough the form of a baby wrapped in a shawl. He could not make a rescue, and in a minute later the infant was cremated as thoroughly as if done by the scientific apparatus at Washington. Whether the child was dead or alive when thus abandoned is not known.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—The customs revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30 by Provinces is as follows: Ontario, $6,350,476; Quebec, $8,066,192; Nova Scotia, $1,499,233; New Brunswick, $1,256,866; Manitoba, $437,589; British Columbia, $599,405; Prince Edward Island, $256,512; Northwest Territories, $33,901; total, $18,500,174. These figures are official, but subject to some slight revision, which will not materially affect the result.

A LARGE FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28.—The wife of Mr. G. Chevalier, L'Assomption County, has presented him with the twenty-fifth child.

SUICIDAL.

A SAD CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 27.—A short time ago a young man named Chauncey B. Lamereaux, residing at Huntsville, in this county, was adjudged partially insane, and was taken to the State Asylum at Danville. His actions while there were such as to impress those in charge of him that his malady was merely superficial, and would not last long, and as time passed he was pronounced cured. On Tuesday last his sister and a young lady to whom he was engaged went down to Danville to bring him home with them. When returning he chatted pleasantly, and when the train reached Nanticoke, about six miles below this city and halted, he hinted that he desired to go into another car and get a drink of water. Nothing was thought of the request, and Lamereaux left them. When the train started again he was not in his seat, but the ladies thought he would soon return. After the passage of two miles they became alarmed at his absence and made inquiry for him, when it was discovered that he was not on board. The lady to whom Lamereaux was engaged fainted, and great excitement prevailed. The conductor, upon ascertaining its cause, ran the train back to Nanticoke, but no traces of the missing man were discovered. The sister and sweetheart then returned to this city with sorrowful hearts and sought the advice of friends. Their counsels resulted in offering a reward of $75 for the apprehension of Lamereaux. Detectives set off to hunt him up, but nobody could get a clew to his whereabouts. This morning his body was discovered in the Susquehanna, near Nanticoke, and the theory is that he rushed directly from the train to the river and drowned himself. His friends are terribly distressed over the sad fate that has befallen him, and the young girl to whom Lamereaux was soon to be married was frantic with grief.

A BRIDE OF A MONTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28.—The bride of a month ended her honeymoon by deliberate suicide here this morning. About four weeks ago Mr. Louis Johnson, cashier of of the Swedish Coöperative Association, was married. Several times since his marriage his wife has seemed to be partially out of her mind. The indications of insanity were not sufficiently pronounced to cause much alarm, still her husband and her relatives and friends took pains to look after her, more by way of precaution than with the expectation that she would really do herself any harm. A day or two past she had been rather worse, and Saturday night her husband took great care of her and watched her until about 4 o'clock in the morning, when she appeared to be asleep, and the indications were that there was nothing to fear. Thinking everything was safe, and that there was no probability of her waking up, Mr. Johnson lay down to take a little rest. When he woke up he was much surprised to find that his wife was gone. He immediately gave the alarm, and started out with a number of the neighbors to find her. About 9 o'clock they discovered her in the shallow water in what is known as Phalen's Creek, a little above the St. Paul & Omaha Railroad round-house. The water was hardly deep enough to cover the body as it lay in it. Upon taking her out it was found that she had tied a blue veil tightly around her neck. The body of the unfortunate woman was conveyed to her husband's residence and the Coroner was sent for. Upon his arrival arrangements were made for holding an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning. The deceased was only 22 years of age.

A MUSICIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 27.—A man, doubtless insane, named Philip Bruck, a violinist with a street minstrel troupe, committed suicide here this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He left a note containing the address of Charles M. Updike, Esq., No. 2634 Wabash avenue, Chicago, and also stating that his parents were from Gussen Hesse, Germany, and that he came to this country in 1873. He joined the troupe in Chicago three or four days since.

THE RAILROADS.

The Northwestern and St. Paul Roads Stand Firmly by Their Ultimatum.

Summary of the Progress Making by the Northern Pacific and Its Branches.

The Immense Passenger Business of the Pacific Roads in Twelve Years.

The Sioux City & Pacific Now Open to O'Neill, Neb.

An Armed Truce Prevailing Among the Indianapolis Railroads.

COMING TO TERMS.

It becomes continually more certain that the predictions made in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the Eastern trunk lines cannot afford to ignore the ultimatum given by the Western trunk lines Aug. 22, and allow the interchange of tickets to come to an end Sept. 1, will be verified. The indications now are that there will be no war. The Pennsylvania agreed some time ago to abide by the rules of the Western Trunk-Line Association, and the Erie has now also come to terms. The Western Trunk-Line Commissioner received a dispatch yesterday from Mr. George H. Blanchard, Vice-President of the Erie, stating that his Company would conform with the provisions of the letter of Aug. 24, but it does so under protest.

Mr. L. M. Cole, General Ticket Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, has sent a facetious letter acknowledging the receipt of the ultimatum, and although he does not say in so many words that he does mean to conform with its provisions, yet he intimates that his Company has no desire to take up the gauntlet, and it is quite certain that the Baltimore & Ohio will also consent to take the bitter pill. The New York Central has also acknowledged the receipt of the letter, but asks that the Western trunk lines extend the time for carrying it out, as Mr. Meeker, the General Passenger Agent, is not at home, and without his consent no definit action could well be taken by the New York Central. The Western Trunk-Lines Passenger Association meets in this city to-day for the purpose of taking final action in regard to this matter, and it is likely that action in regard to the New York Central will be postponed until Meeker's return. As all the roads except the New York Central have agreed to accept the terms of the letter the New York Central cannot afford to make the fight alone, and, therefore, nothing is to be lost by giving it a little more time. The Western trunk lines would certainly make a mistake if they pushed the matter to extremes. The Eastern trunk lines are already as mad as they can be about this matter, and the Western lines can only gain by holding out the olive branch. The acceptance of the terms of the Western ultimatum by the Eastern trunk lines does not by any means settle the fight and restore amicable relations. The Eastern roads will now do all they can to punish the roads in the Western association for their action. They will, no doubt, give all the business they can to the Rock Island, which does not belong to the Association, and particularly discriminate against the Alton, Wabash, and Burlington Roads, which they claim have but little interest in the emigrant business, and simply took the stand they did to help the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul, which are doing the bulk of the traffic. As the relations between the various Western roads are not of the most amicable kind, it is very likely that some of them will follow the example of the Rock Island and withdraw from the Association in order to get on good terms again with the Eastern lines. But no matter what the final outcome will be, the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul are fully determined to stand by each other, and exact the fulfillment of the provisions of the letter of Aug. 22 from the Eastern trunk lines. The Eastern lines cannot discriminate against these roads as they can against the Burlington, Alton, and Wabash Roads as the Northwestern and St. Paul lines have virtually a monopoly on the Northwestern business.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 27.—Vice-President F. O. Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, arrived in St. Paul last night from the West, accompanied by Gen. J. H. Hammond, of Evanston, Ill., Mr. James Gamble, late Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Pacific Coast General-Manager Haupt, and Private-Secretary Vermillyen. Mr. Oakes was not accessible to reporters after his arrival, being fatigued with the journey. Gen. Hammond was interviewed by a TRIBUNE correspondent this morning, and furnished the following: "On the Pacific end of the line the road is finished from Kalama up to Tacoma, W. T. Thence there is a branch of thirty miles to Prey-Allup coal mines, and a branch sixteen miles to Olympia. From Portland to Spokane Falls, about 450 miles, is a gap that will be closed by Jan. 1, 1882. The gap by water is traversed by a line of large steamers. From Spokane Falls to Lake Pend Oreille, twenty-eight miles, grading and track-laying is going on. The lake is crossed by steamer above the pass through the Rockies, about which so much has been said. The Company prefer the Mullan Pass to the Pipestone. This is about 6,000 feet above the sea-level. If it is tunneled the tunnel will be a little more than 3,400 feet long. The Mullane Pass is used every winter by wagons and sleighs, there being no serious snow interruptions to travel. The engineers cover the line of the road all the way from Duluth to the Pacific Ocean. Very little of it is left that is not located. The party first saw the graders at work near the mouth of the Little Rosebud, about forty miles west of Miles City and Fort Keogh, and from there into Glendive, a distance of eighty miles, numerous parties were working over the whole line. Track is laid seventeen miles west of Glendive, and the cars will run beyond Miles City before winter sets in. East of Superior City, beginning at Northern Pacific Junction, the line is located 122 miles to Montreal River, the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin. Graders and grubbers are at work at various points on the line, pushing as fast as possible. The Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon is in process of construction, ninety miles from Ontonagon River to Marquette. Of this, forty miles are in operation. The Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Road in two branches is also being constructed, each branch 150 miles long. One runs from Marquette to Mackinaw. Half of this was finished in July last, and it is expected to be completed this winter to Mackinaw. The other branch runs to the Sault Ste. Marie. At Mackinaw this line connects with the Michigan system and the Sault Ste. Marie with the Canadian." In answer to questions Gen. Hammond stated there had been no change in the route through the Rocky Mountains, for the reason that none had been settled upon previous to the adoption of the Mullane Pass.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 28.—It is learned here officially to-day that Maj. R. G. Butler, the General Manager of the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 6. The Major, who returned to the city this evening and was interviewed briefly, corroborated the statement, but did not have much to say further, except that he wished to retire from active railroad duties at present. It is understood that Col. Horace Scott, of Louisville, formerly General Superintendent of the Jeffersonville & Indianapolis Road, who has become Second Vice-President of the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, as already announced, will assume the general management, with headquarters in this city. Although there has been a great deal of feeling against Maj. Butler among some of those interested in the road either as stockholders or employés, he has earnestly labored for and been closely identified with the many important improvements made in the road and the extension of the system to the Southwest. It is supposed that the contest of the road with the city in regard to an entrance had something to do with his resignation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—Mr. John T. Odell, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Kansas Pacific Railway, has resigned to accept the General Superintendency of the Mexican Central Road, now being constructed westward from El Paso. Mr. Odell came to Kansas City with Mr. O. S. Lyford in 1875, and has been connected with the Kansas Pacific ever since. He is succeeded by O. H. Dorrance, late General Superintendent of the Texas Pacific Road.

AN IMMENSE TRAFFIC.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, in commenting upon what the Pacific Railroads have done for California, brings out the following facts regarding the through passenger business over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads since they were united in 1869:

The Central and Union Pacific Railroads were united May 8, 1869. The record of through travel from that date to the end of 1869 has never been published. A recent application from this office brought out the following estimate of through through travel for that period, or rather from June 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1869:

	Arrived.	Departed.
June, 1869	553	476
July	1,282	1,086
August	2,110	2,060
September	3,594	3,153
October	4,498	2,518
November	3,679	2,218
December	1,815	1,573
Total	17,531	13,084

We have the official figures for every subsequent month up to May 1, 1881. Dividing the years so as to make them conform to the life of the road, we are enabled to present the following complete statement of the through passenger traffic of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railways to and from San Francisco for the twelve years ending May 1, 1881:

Years.	Arrived.	Departed.	Gain.
1869-'70	26,600	18,100	8,500
1870-'71	30,600	24,300	6,300
1871-'72	28,700	20,700	8,000
1872-'73	38,100	22,800	15,300
1873-'74	52,900	26,100	26,800
1874-'75	63,300	25,700	37,600
1875-'76	70,300	32,800	37,500
1876-'77	61,400	37,000	24,400
1877-'78	42,500	29,800	12,700
1878-'79	37,700	25,100	12,600
1879-'80	34,700	24,700	10,000
1880-'81	34,300	29,000	5,300
Totals	521,100	316,100	205,000

The net gain was the largest during the two years ending May 1, 1876. It was the smallest last year in the history of the road.

The transportation of these 837,200 passengers has been a fine thing for the railroad companies. Averaging each fare at $100, it will foot up a total of $83,720,000, and possibly $100,000,000 would be nearer the mark. This is only an incidental gain. The freight traffic has been a still greater source of profit to the companies. The employment which the road has given is another benefit. The gain to California and the Pacific Coast is the permanent addition to our population of 205,000 souls. These have not all stopped in this State, but they are to be found in some of the Pacific States and Territories, less the number that have gone to foreign countries, and to that other country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns. Most of these immigrants brought money. Coming as they did from the Atlantic States rather than from Europe, they must have brought considerable funds. Allowing for an average of even $50 per head, the sum total would be $10,250,000, or of $100 per capita, there is a total of $20,500,000, besides muscles and brains of still greater value in a new section of country like ours.

According to the census, the population of California was increased 304,000 in the past decade. This is equal to a gain of 55 per cent. The gain in the material development of the State during the past twelve years has been even greater. The wheat crop has been doubled during this interval, and the same is true of many other crops.

BIG MORTGAGE.

New York Tribune, Aug. 25.

The largest mortgage ever recorded in Albany County has been filed there by the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad Company. Even in these times of large capitalization and heavy indebtedness, fifty millions of bonds upon a line reaching only across our State arouses interest and inquiry. Somebody evidently believes the route traversed by the New York Central between Albany and Buffalo an exhaustless bonanza. The road above mentioned, and its rival, the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western, are driving along in lines parallel to the Central, and the public are promised by the projectors a handsome return upon the securities issued. It is hardly possible that these roads can be operated any cheaper than the Central, and how much business can be diverted from that line, and to what extent the traffic so taken can be subdivided and still yield a profit sufficient to meet running expenses and pay interest and dividends are problems for investors to solve for themselves. Exceptional prosperity and abundance of money have so lowered the rate of interest that people of moderate means are anxiously looking about for places where their fortunes can be safely placed and yet yield better returns than Governments or old first-class railroad bonds with their high premiums. The times are propitious for new enterprises, and they find ready and eager backers. Some of them meet genuine needs and will have corresponding returns, but the majority are the creations of speculators, who are both contractors and owners, and whose mission is completed when they have sold to a confiding public bonds and stocks representing several times the cost of their road. We do not wish to be understood as casting discredit upon the two schemes referred to in this article. We are not prepared to favor or oppose any of the hundreds of projects now presented. But it is the duty of the press to warn the people to make such careful examination and investigation before investing their money that, when in the inevitable crash there is a general liquidation, they may escape the ruin which will overtake the heedless and credulous.

THREATENED RAILROAD WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—It is thought that the recent withdrawal of the Pennsylvania Company from all agreements on east-bound passenger rates indicates the probability of another break in rates. The agents of the various lines are disposed to keep their own counsel, however, though they all deny any disposition on their part to cut rates. Mr. Emmett, of the Vandalia, says that the agreement entered into by the local passenger agents has not been kept by the other companies, and that the Pennsylvania proposes to protect her own interests hereafter. The Bee-Line and Kankakee agents say they will not begin the war, but that if the Pan-Handle does they will be ready to undersell any rates that can be made. The Kankakee will knock off $3 from the fare to Pittsburg as soon as the least cut on New York rates is made by the Pan-Handle. The condition of affairs appears to be that of an armed truce, and a single cut would probably precipitate a general war.

GREEN BAY ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 27.—The new railroad, the Wisconsin & Michigan, are pushing their work as fast as men and means will admit, and track-laying will be the next thing in order. The bridges are being put in shape for the iron, and only a few more short weeks will elapse until the iron horse will go rushing through the late wilderness of this new line.

T. Case, General Manager of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, accompanied by Mrs. Case, left for St. Paul this forenoon.

J. A. Munroe, former General Agent of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, now General Agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad at Omaha, left here for St. Paul to-day. He has been here in the interest of his road.

TRANSFER OF THE I., P. & C.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Official announcement was made yesterday of the transfer of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad to the Wabash system, the transfer to take place Sept. 1. Mr. Malott, who has not yet returned to the city from New York, will, it is understood, be the General Manager of the line, which will be known as the Detroit & Indianapolis Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.

ITEMS.

H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the Wabash Road, is at the Grand Pacific. He returns to St. Louis to-day.

J. M. Hall, Eastern agent of the Wabash Road, of Toledo, was at the Sherman House last week. He returned to Toledo Saturday night.

The Grand Trunk announces that it will sell round-trip tickets to the grand regatta to be held at Toronto Sept. 7 and 8 for $10, Chicago to Toronto and return.

Mr. W. W. Chandler, General Agent of the Red Star Line in this city, has gone and done it. He went to Boston a few days ago and got married to an estimable lady of that city. He returned to the city yesterday.

THE INDIANS.

The New Mexican Town of Eureka Attacked, and Seventy Citizens Massacred.

Horrible Mutilation of the Body of Lieut. Smith by an Apache Squaw.

No Good Cause for Apprehending Any Trouble from the Redskins in Dakota.

A MASSACRE.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., Aug. 28.—Indians attacked the Town of Eureka, New Mexico, two days ago, and killed all the citizens, said to be about seventy in number.

NEW MEXICAN TROUBLES.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 27.—Nana's bands of Apaches, after a hard flight before the soldiers, succeeded in crossing the Sonora line. The soldiers were but five hours behind. Since the campaign began the troops have engaged with the Indians in fifteen fights. Latest accounts say the body of Lieut. Smith, who was killed near Nutt Station, fell into the hands of the Indians, and was horribly mutilated. A squaw cut off his nose and lips, slashed his face, and severed other members from his body.

A band of Indians which has just crossed the line is thought to be the main force, but there are others in the San Matteo Mountains, who have committed some depredations and killed several people. It is believed the present campaign will not be as severe as heretofore nor the mortality so great.

Two companies of the Ninth Cavalry, C and F, left here yesterday for Fort Cummings. They number 100 men and horses, are in fine condition, and will take the field at once on arrival at Cummings to scout the Black Range and Mirmores Mountains. Two other companies, numbering nearly 100, will leave Monday for Fort Craig, and are ordered to scout the San Matteo, and another the Socorro Mountains, after some hostile Mescaleros who are reported to have killed two miners near Grafton two days ago. Nana's main band, numbering about sixty, who crossed the Mexican line into Sonora, are being pursued by Dimmick and Taylor's detachments.

Gen. Pope will be here Sept. 1, and arrangements will be made to successfully guard against Indian raids and protect life and property.

AFFAIRS IN DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28.—Capt. S. C. Blunt, Chief Ordnance Officer Department of Dakota, has just returned from a tour of inspection of a number of the posts on the Missouri River, including Fort Yates, where he spent a portion of the week just past, and in response to inquiries as to the truth of the reported restlessness of the Indians there, and the probabilities of an outbreak, replied that the country around Bismarck and beyond was full of such rumors. While at Glendive, and before reaching Yates, the Captain was assured that 500 young bucks had left their reservation and were galloping over the country, committing depredations on the settlers, which was a rather gloomy outlook; but, on his arrival, he was agreeably surprised at the condition of affairs at the Agency. There had been no attempt to leave the vicinity of the Agency, but both at the fort and the Agency the Indians were apparently well contented, and not at all anxious to get away. No apprehension whatever was felt on the part of the authorities, and the ladies were riding without escorts about the garrison and Agency with the same freedom as before the arrival of the hostiles. The 2,800 Indians transferred from Buford and Keogh early in the season are camped between two and three miles below the fort, and are now under the care of the Indian Agent. From this body, by actual count, there have been missing but two persons, and their absences have been satisfactorily explained. Sitting-Bull himself, with about 184 people, is located near the fort, and, being still under the charge of the military authorities, is of course subject to close espionage, a guard being regularly detailed for duty at the camp of this party. A census is taken every five days, and thus far there have been no absentees. Capt. Blunt said the only foundation for the report in Bismarck is that troops had been dispatched from Fort Yates and Fort Lincoln to cut off a number of warriors who had broken loose from the Agency. Wednesday last two men in a wagon arrived at Lincoln, who stated that they had been pursued by Indians, who were mounted on ponies, and had followed them a long distance, but had not approached nearer than two miles. Upon this report Maj. Tilford sent out a Sergeant and ten mounted men to scour the neighborhood, who returned next day without seeing an Indian or trace of one. The very fact that the season is so far advanced and winter approaching would seem a sufficient guarantee that these Indians will not compromise themselves by any hostile act, and it is the opinion of the military authorities based upon the best of evidence that there is no good cause for apprehension.

ACCIDENTS.

The Miscellaneous Mishaps of an August Day.

Charles Yunke, a German, 38 years old, living at No. 87 High street, employed on a new building at the corner of Adams street and Fifth avenue, died at his home Friday morning from the effect, it is claimed, of a sunstroke received at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Austin McNamara, employed in unloading coal from the barge City of Rome at Richardson's Dock at the foot of Ontario street, accidentally fell Saturday forenoon through one of the open hatchways, and striking on his head fractured his skull. He was removed to his home at No. 27 Huron street, where he died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased was 50 years of age, and left a wife and four children.

By the accidental falling and breaking of a converter filled with molten steel in the North Chicago Rolling-Mills at 3:15 Saturday morning several men were very badly burned. Joseph Willis, a steelblower, was terribly burned about the neck, arms, and body, as was also John Furlong, a night-watchman employed on the premises. Thomas Gordon, Joseph Kenowski, and Charles Letz, employed at the pit near where the accident occurred, were slightly burned in different places at the same time.

By a misplaced switch, engine No. 120, of the Chicago & Alton Road was capsized and ditched at 6:30 yesterday morning near the Beers street crossing, in the southern part of the city. William Carey, the engineer, and Sidney Smith, the fireman, saw that the switch was misplaced, and, reversing the engine, whistled "down brakes," but the momentum of the train was so great that the engine was forced clear over the rails and thrown into the ditch. They saved themselves by jumping from the cab just as it went over. The engine is not very badly damaged, but the tender was badly wrenched, and the first car of a heavy freight-train from Bloomington was twisted completely out of shape.

THE BARTLETT THEATRE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 28.—The Treasurer and manager of the Bartlett theatre company, which has been exhibiting here for a week past, decamped some time yesterday, as alleged by the company, with $400. They were found in Bloomington last night and brought back here to-day. They claim that they only had $50 of the company's money. W. Z. Dewey made the arrests.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 28.—The agitation of the Sunday law question in this city for some weeks past finally resulted in the Police Board last evening making an order that on and after Sunday next the police officers shall see that all State laws and city ordinances are effectually enforced. The purpose of the order is to compel the saloons to close up on Sunday as required by law. Mayor Grubbs said in an interview to-day that in his opinion the success of the order would depend upon whether or not the citizens desiring the enforcement of the law would actively assist the officers in enforcing it. But conversations with a number of the principal saloonkeepers disclose the fact that they are not disposed to resist the law, but will cheerfully close their places provided all the other sellers are obliged to do so, and the police officers anticipate no trouble in carrying out the order of the Board. Indeed, several of the saloon-men closed their houses to-day on hearing that such an order had been made, although not required to do so until next Sunday.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

THE WOODWORKERS.

A largely-attended gathering of Branch No. 6 (Bohemian) of the Woodworking Machine Hands' Benevolent and Protective Union, was held yesterday afternoon at No. 400 West Eighteenth street. Permanent organization was effected, fifteen new members were initiated, and forty names proposed for the consideration of the Committee on Membership. A committee of four was appointed to arrange for a ball to be held two weeks hence in Auther's Hall, corner of Twentieth and Brown streets. President Birdsall, presiding officer of the main branch of the Woodworkers, was present, and in a lengthy speech set forth to the new organization the benefits to be derived from unity and brotherhood. He stated that the Union had for its prime object benevolence, and that the regulation of wages, though an important feature of the Union, was only secondary. Theirs, he said, was a trade at which men daily fell victims to some accident. The past history of the craft disunited had taught them to expect nothing in the way of sympathy or material aid from employers in cases of accident, and it now only remained for them to unite in brotherly love and to assist one another, and look for nothing from the bosses but their weekly wages. The average woodworker's pay at present is $2 per diem.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON-HANDLERS

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—The Cotton Factors' Cotton Buyers', Cotton Brokers', Cotton Pressmen, and Ship Brokers' associations have combined to defeat the demands of the laboring classes for an increase of wages, and have issued placards offering $2.50 per day for draymen, and stating that 'longshoremen can make $3 per day and cotton-yard men from $3 to $10 per day. They also state that living is as cheap here as elsewhere. On the other hand, the cottonmen's Executive Council, representing all classes of cotton-handlers, states that the dispute is not caused from lack of labor-supply, but from wages being inadequate as compared with living rates.

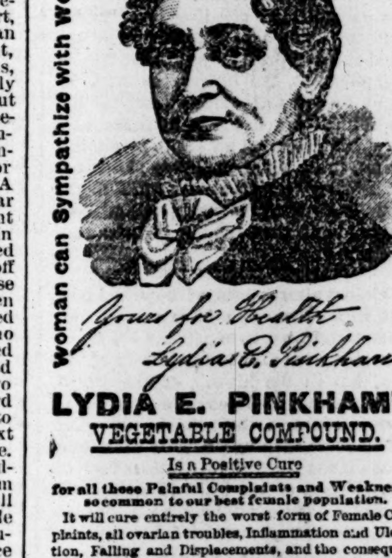
THE IRISH QUESTION.

The indefatigable patriotism of Ireland in her struggle for freedom was the theme of Father Boylan's lecture last evening at Father Carter's church, on Thirty-seventh street, before an audience of over 2,000 enthusiastic Irishmen. The lecturer was introduced by the pastor of the church in an eloquent address on the general topic. Father Boylan's remarks were interrupted with frequent applause at each fresh anecdote of native humor, that formed the chief attraction. He said that the Irish landlords dreaded like death the American Land League, but now that it was too deeply rooted to be destroyed by oppression they have acknowledged its power. Parnell and his party were noble and true, and had no guilty thirst to quench at the fountain of the treasury, and the newly successful Land bill had only whetted the patriots' resolution to make more progressive demands. This Land bill is by no means the final settlement of the great question, and the people will never lay down their arms until they can recover their native farms with fee simple under God alone. The Catholic priest cannot stain his white robe by giving rash or imprudent advice to the people, and will not be otherwise than a wholesome drag upon the impetuous wheel of liberty. Whilst he stands by the people, still he keeps within the true pale of the sanctuary, preaching from the altar that faith which the apostles advocated, and for which the martyrs died 1,800 years ago. In conclusion, he besought his hearers, whilst they loved the green fields, the blue skies, the lakes of beauty, and the eternal hills of old Ireland free, not to forget at the same time this beloved land of their adoption, that has ever been broad and liberal in her sympathies, has given a home to the homeless, and has secured for those who live upon her wide domain peace, happiness, and freedom.

Kidney and urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured with Hop Bitters.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT

is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

AMUSEMENTS.

LAKE FRONT.

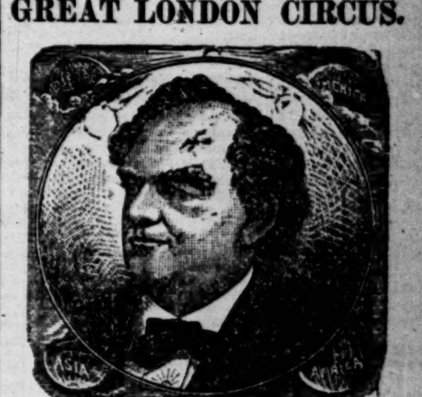
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WITH HIS OWN

Greatest Show on Earth,

AND THE

GREAT LONDON CIRCUS.



SANGER'S ROYAL BRITISH MENAGERIE

AND THE

Grand International Allied Shows,

United for this season only, and now inaugurating an experimental tour of the whole country at the daily expense of $4,500.

P. T. BARNUM, J. A. BAILEY, and J. L. HUTCHINSON Sole Owners.

LAKE FRONT, ONE WEEK,

COMMENCING

Monday Afternoon, Aug. 29.

2 Full Performances Daily—Only 2,

At 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open one hour sooner for the inspection of the Menagerie and Museum.

THE SEVEN GIANT WONDERS,

CHANG, the Chinese Giant, the tallest man in the world. The original TOM THUMB and WIFE, reintroduced by Hon. P. T. Barnum for the first time in twenty years, and 1,000 additional sensations.

Three Times the Largest Menagerie

Anywhere on the Globe, with exactly 20 Elephants, and every other department equally extensive.

200 Champion Circus Actors in Three Rings.

Leaping, Wrestling, Riding, and Tumbling Contests for Gold Medals and Diamond Studded Jewels.

The Biggest, Most Brilliant, and Longest Street Procession ever seen, paling all others to nothingness with its Gorgeous Glory, to take place at 9 a. m., Monday, Aug. 29.

100 Chariots, Dens, and Lairs Glittering with Gold and Silver.

New Civic and Military Wardrobe, made of fine Broadcloth, gold lace, silver tinsel, and massive bullion. (NOTE.—No spangles or circus gewgaws.) New Waterproof Pavilions, the largest ever erected; 5,000 luxurious chairs; seats for 15,000 people. See the Brightest Constellation of Exhibitions ever conceived in the brain of even he who is the undisputed Father of Amusement Triumphs.

Admission, only 50 cents. Children under 9 years old, half price. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.

Positively no free tickets given to anybody.

Tickets can be purchased the days of exhibition at Chicago Music Company's, 152 State usual slight advance.

Aurora, Monday, Sept. 5.
Ottawa, Tuesday, Sept. 6.
Joliet, Wednesday, Sept. 7.
Bloomington, Thursday, Sept. 8.
Springfield, Friday, Sept. 9.
Decatur, Saturday, Sept. 10.
Peoria, Monday, Sept. 12.
Galesburg, Tuesday, Sept. 13.
Burlington, Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Quincy, Thursday, Sept. 15.
Jacksonville, Friday, Sept. 16.
Jerseyville, Saturday, Sept. 17.

THE BIGGEST YET!

Monday Morning,

AUG. 29,

Be On the Streets and See It.

The Longest, Grandest, Most Original, Magnificent, and Overwhelming

MONSTER

STREET PROCESSION

Ever witnessed in Chicago, and the same resplendent pageant that brought over half a million people to the streets of New York. Owing to the lowness of the bridges it will be impossible to visit the West Side.

THE OFFICIAL ROUTE:

Starting from the Lake-Front at 8 a. m., thence to Washington-st., to State, to Eldridge court, to Wabash-av., to Madison-st., to La Salle, to Franklin, to Lake, to Wabash-av., to Washington-st., back to the grounds.

Every Man, Woman, and Child

SHOULD SEE IT.

CHICAGO NATATORIUM,

Corner of Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.

MONDAY, Aug. 29, 1881,

Fifth Annual Prize Swimming.

Part 1—10 a. m.—For Ladies only.
Part 2—3 p. m.—Ladies admitted.

CHICAGO NATATORIUM,

504 and 506 W. Madison-st., West Side.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1881,

THIRD ANNUAL PRIZE SWIMMING.

Part 1—10 a. m.—For Ladies only.
Part 2—8 p. m.—Ladies admitted.

The programme is most excellent. The exhibition will be most interesting. The teachers will show how drowning persons can be rescued, and our pupils will astonish the spectators by perfection in swimming, diving, &c. Admission, 50c. L. J. KADISH, Pres.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Clark-st., Opposite Court-House.

Second Week and Complete Triumph of Mr. A. M. PALMER'S

Union Square Theatre Co.,

IN

DANIEL ROCHAT.

Matinee Wednesday—25, 50, and 75 cts. All other performances at full prices.
In preparation—"FELICIA."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Engagement for one week only of the brilliant young Tragedienne,

HENRIETTA VADERS,

Supported by Mr. FRANK ROCHE and a Superior Company. Monday evening, Aug. 29, Rev. H. H. Milman's 5-Act Tragedy of

FAZIO.

BIANCA.......HENRIETTA VADERS

Tuesday evening—The new play of SHADOWS.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Monday, Sept. 5—Hooley's Comedy Company in BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, the Successful Comedian,

M. B. CURTIS,

In his great comedy character creation,

SAM'L OF POSEN.

EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
Next Week—GUS WILLIAMS in his new comedy success—WANTED, A CARPENTER.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

Desplaines-st., near Madison.

WILL OPEN FOR THE

Fall and Winter Season

EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.

An efficient Orchestra wanted, capable of playing brass and string. Also a good property man. Address or call in person.

JAS. S. EDWARDS, Manager Lyceum.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

One week only, commencing Monday, Aug. 29, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Sprague's Gigantic Novelty Combination.

30 VARIETY STARS. 30

MONDAY, Sept. 5—One week only of the Greatest of all Indian Fighters,

BUFFALO BILL.

BAUM'S PAVILION,

Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs.

This Evening and every evening during the summer, Sunday evening and Sunday Matinee,

GRAND CONCERT.

Admission, 10c; Sunday Matinee, 10c.

The Tribune.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Henrietta Vaders. "Fazio."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of the Union-Square Theatre Company. "Daniel Rochat."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of M. B. Curtis. "Sam'l of Posen."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Attention, Sir Knights: You are hereby notified to rendezvous at the Asylum, No. 76 Monroe-st., Monday morning, Aug. 29, 1881, at 10:30 o'clock prompt, to attend the funeral of our late Frater, Sir George R. Chittenden, Kt. The funeral services will be held at the house of our deceased Frater, No. 182 Michigan-av., at 11 o'clock a. m. Commandery will proceed by carriages to the house and from thence by carriages and special car to Rosehill Cemetery. Train leaves C. & N. W. R. R. depot at 1 o'clock. All Sir Knights, irrespective of division, are requested to attend.
By order of the Eminent Commander,
H. S. TIFFANY, Recorder.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1881.

THE advices concerning the President's condition received up to 2 o'clock this morning are in the main of a decidedly encouraging character, and the feeling among physicians, nurses, and friends was that if this improvement can be maintained for forty-eight hours there will be reasonable ground for confidence in ultimate recovery. The one drawback to this hopeful outlook consists in the report (unofficial) that fears are entertained of the formation of abscesses upon the lungs,—a complication that has been dreaded ever since the existence of blood-poisoning became fully established. One of the surgeons is reported as having said that in sounding the President's chest a somewhat dull response was produced by the percussion, and that there was reason to fear that this was indicative of abscess formation on the lungs,—a state of things certain to prove fatal unless speedily checked. It would seem, however, that this fear is not generally shared by the medical men in attendance, as expressions of hope and encouragement among them were last evening the rule and not the exception. Past midnight the news from the Executive Mansion was as cheerful as could be expected, and the feeling was general that the crisis of the preceding twenty-four hours had been passed, and that a marked turn for the better had occurred. If this improvement can be kept up for two or three days longer we may expect from Washington the joyful announcement that the President is fairly on the road to recovery.

FAIR weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, local rains, and lower temperature for the Upper Lake region to-day.

FROM San Francisco comes the bold announcement of a fearful Indian horror,—the massacre of seventy people residing in Eureka, N. M. No particulars whatever are given.

FIRE last night in Cleveland destroyed the lumber-yard and planing-mill of Hempy & Co., together with a large number of loaded and empty freight cars. The loss on the planing-mill and lumber is about $60,000; insurance $30,500.

BY a curious coincidence two dispatches from different points in the South tell of the burning of colored children. In a fire at a farmhouse near Booneville, Miss., three perished, and five were cremated by the burning of a house at Carter's Station, Tenn.

THE Republicans of the district represented by Senator Sessions, who is under indictment for bribery in connection with the New York Senatorial contest, have wisely concluded to leave the vindication of that individual to a jury of his peers. Sessions was an active candidate for the renomination, but on the fiftieth ballot he was beaten, and Norman M. Allen was nominated in his place.

GOV. HAWKINS, of Tennessee, has addressed to the Governors of all the States and Territories a circular suggesting that in the event of the death of President Garfield proclamations be issued requesting the suspension of all secular business and the general holding of funeral and memorial services upon a uniform day and date. It is a suggestion which, should the occasion arise, will doubtless be acted upon by the people of the entire country.

THE local religious matters mentioned in our columns this morning include a sermon at the Fourth Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Morris, of the Lane Theological Seminary; preaching by the Rev. Thomas Harrison, the revivalist, at the Michigan Avenue and Trinity Methodist Churches; celebration of High Mass at All Saints' Roman Catholic Church; and a meeting of a sect called the Disciples of Christ, who confidently anticipate the millennium at no distant day.

THE brightening prospects of Cuba under the more liberal policy of the Spanish Government are arousing a spirit of enterprise in developing its resources. Among other operations in this direction a new steamship company has been formed, of which Señor de Campos, at one time Captain-General of the Island, is President. With the help of subsidies, he has contracted for eight new iron steamships, which he proposes to run to all the principal ports in the West Indies to Central America, and to the northern coast of South America, carrying cargoes of assorted goods, bringing back products from the various ports at which they touch, which will be entered at Havana, to be distributed by other Spanish steam lines among the markets of the world. It is intended also to employ, as far as possible, the service of free Cuban negroes on the steamers.

CROP reports printed this morning from different localities tell different stories of the yield and prospects. From Wichita, Kas., the most flattering accounts are received regarding the corn crop in the Arkansas Valley, but from Indiana the showing is a gloomy one, the protracted drought having in many portions of the State ruined the corn and grass. Reports are decidedly encouraging from the Twelfth Congressional District of Illinois, where the corn crop will not only be considerably larger than the average, but will be worth to the farmer almost double the money obtained for several years past.

IT seems that District-Attorney Corkhill was accredited with a statement that he did not make—viz.: that he had knowledge of a conspiracy to kill Guiteau by slow torture in the event of the President's death. What he did say was that he is informed of the existence of a formidable organization the purpose of which is to make sure that Guiteau shall not escape punishment, and which does not intend that he shall ever be taken to an insane asylum alive. Col. Corkhill adds: "I don't believe a regiment of soldiers could prevent them from accomplishing their purpose," and he is probably right; the insane dodge will never work in Guiteau's case.

WILL the *Bilstorean* stand up and answer a question or two?

1. You say THE TRIBUNE is committing "piracy" on Jennings' special to the *World* by copying it after the *World* is published. Pray tell how long it is since you ceased committing the same kind of "piracy" on the *World*?

2. For how many years did you commit that sort of piracy on Smalley's cabled letters to the New York *Tribune*? And did you not quit the practice only two weeks ago, and in consequence of going to press too early to get them into you columns?

3. Have you not "pirated" on the New York *Herald* every morning that it contained any cable specials for the last *six years*, or since the beginning of the Russo-Turkish war?

4. Did you not cease this "piratical" practice only a few days ago, and then simply because you went to press too early to get the *Herald's* specials into your publication?

5. On what moral grounds do you charge any one with "piracy" for doing what you first commenced, approved, and practiced for six years, and only quit when you concluded to try the experiment of going to press without the news?

NEW ORLEANS, as well as other cities, has its labor trouble, and it is one which is quite serious, as it threatens to affect the approaching cotton season. Two powerful organizations are arrayed against each other. The one is composed of screwmen, 'longshoremen, draymen, cotton-press yardmen, weighers, reweighers, and classers, numbering 13,000 men, who are represented by an Executive Committee. While this Committee cannot make a tariff for any of the Associations, it can prevent a change in any tariff already adopted. The tariffs for the next cotton season have been made up and filed with the Committee, but are objectionable to the organization which represents the factors, buyers, and shippers. The Committee are disposed to compromise, but the Associations decline to make any changes. The New Orleans *Democrat* says: "The tariff is rather a complicated affair, and we would not venture upon a comparison with the rates that ruled in prosperous times; but, as we understand it, the differences now between the factors and shippers and the Executive Council are not very great, or of a sufficiently complicated nature to preclude a settlement, though the negotiations are not in as satisfactory a state as we should like to see them." So long, however, as the Associations hold out the situation is not a very encouraging one.

THE violent alternations of hope and fear through which the people have passed during the last eight weeks constitute an unexampled episode not only in the history of this country, but in the history of the world. Indeed, such an episode could not occur in any other country, because in no other country is there such universality of respect and love for the political institutions thereof. As every citizen of the United States is part and parcel of the Government, a vicious blow aimed at the heart of the Chief Executive of the Nation wounds every citizen. Every citizen resents it as a personal indignity, and every citizen is touched with sympathy for the sufferings of the chosen head of the Government of which he is part. Hence in every household in the land the cloud of sorrow which hangs heavily over the Executive Mansion is reflected. Under these circumstances, the extreme tenderness which has characterized the sentiments of the whole people towards President Garfield and the members of his family in their great affliction is most appropriate, most creditable. It is a new revelation of patriotism, and an assurance that neither the strife of politics nor the greed of gain has availed to harden the heart of the American people. In a great emergency patriotism emerges from the shadow of factional and partisan controversies, and greetings of universal good-fellowship are heartily exchanged. A great sorrow has been potent to unite a great people. If the ray of hope of the President's recovery is destined to be dispelled, and the great man finally sinks away to rest, there is no nook or corner of the land where he will not be mourned, no place in the Nation where his memory will not be tenderly revered. On the other hand, if the ray of hope shall expand into the sunshine of full assurance of the President's recovery, there will rise to Heaven one universal acclaim of thanksgiving.

THE TRIBUNE published on Saturday a statement furnished by the New York *Financial Chronicle* showing that during the first eight months of 1881 there had been issued and placed on the market for sale new stocks and bonds to the amount of $671,930,100. All this for railroad business. It is curious to examine what these securities were issued for. They may be put under three classes: (1) Stocks and bonds for the construction of new lines; (2) stocks and bonds for improvements, purchase of roads, or issued on consolidation; (3) stocks and bonds without valuable consideration. The total amount of new road constructed during this year is 3,500 miles, which, at $20,000 per mile, would make the total cost $70,000,000. There were some roads purchased, and others were consolidated, new stock and bonds being issued in place of the old. Including the $70,000,000 cost of the new roads, and the cost of the purchase, and the assumption of old debts, there was a call for $234,683,000 cash. The remainder of the $671,000,000 of securities represent nothing but water. It may safely be assumed as generally true that the issue of bonds covers the real actual and substantial cost of the property, and that the stock represents nothing. Not one dollar is invested in it, and yet it is nearly double the bonds, which represent all the cash invested and all the property owned. Therefore, we have for eight months of 1881 new bonds and stock placed on the market having a par value of $671,000,000, and calling for interest and dividends on that amount, when the cash value of the property these represent does not exceed $240,000,000. These new bonds and stocks are placed on the market, and they are given a boom; they are pushed up and sold at prices ranging from 110 to 150; credulous people take their money from legitimate business, and put it into these stocks and bonds, and laugh at the idea that a stock panic is possible. These figures show pretty clearly where the dynamite is laid that will hereafter blow this dishonest and scandalous scheme of robbery to the winds.

HOW EAGERLY the people seized and dwelt upon the ray of hope which was flashed over the wires from the Executive Mansion on Saturday night! The bit of toast which the President demanded and ate with relish, like the cloud "no bigger than a man's hand" destined to cover the whole heavens, was expanded by hope and the power of imagination into a tableful of substantial and delicate viands spread out before the convalescent patient. Garfield's oft-repeated half-fatalistic expression, "With me the unexpected always happens," reported by his old friend, Col. Rockwell, passed from mouth to mouth, and the "ray of hope" grew and grew to the proportions of a luminous halo of health encircling the brow of the invalid, restored to his old-time strength. Those who had surrendered hope last, those who had hoped against hope but finally despaired, were the first to clutch the slender thread and twist about it other threads until it grew to the strength of a cable which should wrest the President from the jaws of death. The people gathered in little knots and discussed in excited tones the subject of the newly-born hope. But their voices were low, as if fearful of disturbing the sick man, and so of snapping asunder the frail thread on whose support he was struggling slowly and painfully back to life. Strong men trembled while they dared to hope. Their lips quivered and their eyes filled with tears as they dwelt on the pitiful scene in the Nation's sick-room,—the surgeons and watchers, worn and haggard with the long struggle, lately despairing, but once more flushed with fresh hope and nerved to a last desperate encounter with the fiends of disease tugging at the vitals of the sufferer; the noble wife, always hoping, never despairing, with a faith so sublime that it embraces a belief that her husband will be saved by a miracle if such Divine power and mercy must be invoked,—this frail and delicate but heroic woman bending over the couch of the man for whose precious life she would so cheerfully give her own,—what a soul-stirring, yet what a pathetic picture!

A RAY OF HOPE.

There was probably not a person in Chicago, however sanguine or hopeful he may have been, who did not retire on Saturday night with the conviction that he would rise on Sunday morning and find the President's death announced in the newspapers. It was the darkest time since the President was shot, and not a ray of brightness could be seen in the heavy gloom that settled down. Even the most hopeful of his attendants, Dr. Bliss, his faithful nurse Mrs. Edson, Col. Swaim, and the brave little wife who has stood by his bedside with heroic firmness and Christian hope, relying upon Providence to interpose, even if it were by a miracle, at last reluctantly gave up all hope as they beheld the very symptoms of death and felt they were standing in its shadow.

With the brightness of the Sabbath sun came reassurance. The bulletins, official and unofficial, held out a ray of hope, and the pulse of the community beat more firmly, and faces lighted up, and men spoke with each other more encouragingly, and in many a household which has watched the ebb and flow of the President's feeble tide of life as if he were one of the family lying between life and death there was a feeling of cheerfulness and gratitude to God,—that he still lived, and that at least he was no worse. Up to this writing, each message has confirmed the good news of its predecessor. At sunrise Dr. Reyburn, coming from the sick chamber, stated that the patient's condition was slightly improved. At 6 o'clock the improvement continued and the pulse was 104, showing that the tide of life was coursing its way more firmly. At 7 o'clock encouraging word came. The patient had rested well and slept considerably. The improved condition was more fully maintained, and the pulse was 104. At 9 o'clock the sun shone still brighter. The bulletin announced that the President was some better, and the announcement came with joyful relief to those who had not expected to hear that he was better, who had not expected to hear that he was worse, but who had expected to hear that he was no more. His stomach was faithfully doing its work. His mind had recovered clearness. Pulse and temperature were reduced. The pulse had fallen to 100, temperature to 98.4, respiration to 17, and the "hope which was much stronger" among those about him aroused stronger faith in the great Nation waiting, watching, and praying for his deliverance. At 11 o'clock a. m. Dr. Boynton reported that the favorable condition continued, and that the pulse was better in character. At noon that cheerful optimist, Col. Swaim, reported that the improvement was still maintained, and shortly after the official bulletin confirmed him.

In all this there is room for expectation, and yet it is not well to allow hope to get the better of judgment, or cloud the vision of sad probabilities yet to come. It is as well to realize that he is past the help of doctor and surgeon, and that they, like the rest of us, can only stand by and watch and wait, in the hope that there is strength enough in the President's robust constitution and mercy enough in the plans of Providence to spare him to his devoted wife and children and to the country which has learned not only to respect and admire him as its Chief Magistrate, but to love him for his manly worth. In his prostrate condition, with the scales so delicately poised between life and death, the weight of a feather may turn them. Death has many arrows in his quiver, and the fatal one may come when and where it is least expected, and even at a time when hope grows stronger and the sky looks brighter. It is a struggle now the issue of which lies in Divine hands, and no one can foresee the result.

The best surgeons in the land and the best patient in the land have together made a strong fight for life, and all that those who are waiting can do is to hope and pray that the patient and heroic sufferer has at last clutched the firm rock, and not a broken reed, and that he will have strength enough to hold to it until reinvigorated nature and medical skill can again renew the struggle and baffle and ultimately defeat the enemy. The good President has now been so near death that he has seen the grim archer face to face, and he has not yet succumbed. In such a case we have at least the right to hope. What new dangers may be in store, what new approaches the enemy may make, no one can foresee, but he cannot again come so near to death without yielding, and in this there is room for hope, while making ourselves ready for the worst. For the sake of his devoted wife, who has shown such an exalted and noble womanhood, for the sake of his children and aged mother, and for the sake of the country, whose interests he has so much at heart, all true men and women will pray for his recovery.

OPENING OF THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

The dramatic season in Chicago has opened in a promising way. Good plays have been presented at two houses, and the actors engaged in the performances thus far have been of more than average ability. The patronage has been liberal. Two theatres have been constantly crowded, and if there had been more open overflow meetings might have been held with advantage. The claims of Chicago to be considered a dramatic centre second in importance only to New York are gradually being recognized by the profession. The city has become a favorit one for the production of new plays and the début of new candidates for stage honors. This is not only because the audiences are intelligent and kind, but because the critics of the daily press, as a class, are generally recognized as being candid and discriminating.

The Union Square Theatre company is now giving a series of enjoyable performances at the Grand Opera-House. The spectacular production of "The World" has just concluded a remarkably prosperous run at McVicker's Theatre. Miss Henrietta Vaders, an actress of established reputation, is to make her début as a "star" at Hooley's Theatre to-night, and a new play entitled "Shadows" will be presented to-morrow. Two new theatres of large seating capacity—Haverly's and the Criterion—will shortly be opened, the former to be devoted to high-class drama and the latter to the more reputable order of variety entertainments. There will be then in the city four or five theatres regularly engaged in the production of plays, and five or six in miscellaneous entertainments of a reputable character.

It will be seen that the season is to be a busy one for the managers. It will also be an extremely prosperous one, unless some unforeseen accident occurs. Money seems to be plenty, and the disposition of the public to spend it for amusements was never greater than now. One sign is as healthy as the other. There has been too much danger in the past that Chicago might soon become known as a city in which

Wealth accumulates, while men decay.

There can be no relaxation for the weary body and mind more wholesome than that which is afforded by good theatrical entertainments. They are innocent, and may be instructive, and ought to be both. The fact that there may be pernicious plays and bad acting has to be recognized; but the danger of these diminishes as the prosperity of the managers increases. To their credit be it said, they would much prefer to give dignified and useful performances than those which are neither the one nor the other; and if they have even a moderate degree of encouragement from the public will keep constantly in advance of the demand for improvement in both respects.

"IS MAN THE HIGHEST ANIMAL?"

It should surprise nobody,—it was sure to come in this age of mutations,—the effort to oust man from his place of supremacy in mundane affairs. And, to use a homely but expressive phrase, it is good enough for him. Having made a god of science, what more natural than that the god thus created should proceed to damn its creator! Nobody knows how many hundred thousand years it has taken to develop or "evolute" man from Darwin's original spongy substance floating in its watery element, but it is plain that for many hundreds of years very little if any advance has been made in the wit and wisdom of the two-legged animal who has lorded it over creation. One would require an electric light of 50,000 candle-power, instead of the tallow-dip with which Diogenes hunted for an honest man, to discover a wiser man than Solomon or a more profound philosopher than Socrates in this last quarter of the nineteenth century. Science, indeed, continues to develop, but there is not wanting evidence that man is, as it were, nearing the end of his rope,—in danger of falling a victim to the insensate rage of the awful forces he has evoked from the bosom of Nature. A poor mortal enters an electric factory, imprudently touches an innocent-looking wire, and falls dead. It is the old story over again of the Greek sculptor who retreated in terror from the raised and menacing arm of the statue he had chiseled from cold marble.

But Nature is beneficent and the scientist is indefatigable; and from the prolific womb of the former the latter will doubtless wrest a more powerful creature than man to face and control the monsters he has created. The first step has been taken modestly, but firmly. Again, no one should be surprised that this step was taken in the progressive City of Cincinnati. It is the hottest city on the continent, if not the most torrid place on earth, and the great heat of the locality and the extraordinary intellectual fecundity of the atmosphere in that region have united to germinate a great idea.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science is in session at Cincinnati, and Mr. Charles S. Minot, or Minol, is a member of it. Mr. Minot is the man who has undertaken to dethrone the animal man, not because he is inimical to man, but because science, so to speak, requires a new and more powerful motor. Science is going at a great rate, and the animal man begins to show symptoms of incapacity to guide the locomotive. Mr. Minot, like all discoverers, is extremely modest. Besides, he is a Yankee, and has an eye to business. He has doubtless discovered the new animal which, or who, is to take the helm from the nerveless grasp of the wornout animal man, and will apply for a patent on it, or him. Hence, he merely hints at his discovery in the form of a question, "Notes on Whether Man Is the Highest Animal." This is the title of the paper read before the Association at Cincinnati.

Of course speculation will be rife as to whether Mr. Minot, or Minol, proposes to elevate to man's present place in the economy of nature—or rather the realm of science—a known animal, or intends to create a monster, a thing with head and horns, fifteen or twenty feet high, who will go about glancing forked lightnings and breathing thunder-claps.

There is a fable to the effect that the lion once intimated as well as he could with his limited command of language that, if he were permitted to relate the story of his contests with the puny animal man, quite a new face would be put upon the matter. In fact, to be blunt about it, the lion conveyed the impression that lion-hunters are monstrous liars, and that the king of beasts hasn't been "licked" half as often as reported. When the title of Mr. Minot's paper was read several members of the Association recalled the fable and jumped to the conclusion that the lion was to be elevated to man's place. This may or may not be Mr. Minot's intention; but he is at all events far too cunning to disclose it in advance of the filing of a caveat to secure the rights of his invention. It is a little queer that the proposition to displace man from his kingship among animals should have emanated from one of the doomed race. If a lion had appeared before the Association and in an elaborate paper shown man's incompetency longer to stand in the van of progress, and claimed the right of succession on account of the length of his tail, the shagginess of his mane, and the loudness of his roar, humans would have easily comprehended the logic of the situation. Or if a monkey had offered to seize the helm of science on the ground of near relationship to man, the Association might have been shocked; might have put in a plea of "not dead yet"; might have contested the will in the courts; but a sense of justice, as well as an absorbing desire for the advancement of science, would have insured to the monkey fair play. But Mr. Minot is neither a lion nor a monkey. He is a two-legged animal, and in the face of a hall-full of two-legged animals he dares to ask the question, "Is man the highest animal?" The conclusion is irresistible either that Mr. Minot is in "cahoots" with the animal he proposes to elevate to the place so long occupied by man, and has the promise of a Prime Ministership in the new government, or he has invented a monster whose movements and plans he proposes to control by letters-patent.

We warn Mr. Minot that he is reckoning without his host. The animal man has not, in his own opinion, yet wrought out his destiny. He is not the puny thing the new animal-hunter imagines him to be. Whether against the lion, or the monkey, or the monster Mr. Minot has conceived and proposes to manufacture, the animal man will make a desperate struggle. At least if Mr. Minot proposes to depose man from his place at the ship's wheel he himself must step down and out with the rest of the human family. Mr. Minot will find to his cost that he has "stirred up" a very fierce animal who will make it hotter for him than it is in Cincinnati. The cry will be, "Down with the monopolist in the new animal, whether lion, monkey, or monster."

GRAVEYARD GAMBLING.

There seems to be no limit to the resources and devices for gambling. The *chevalier d'industrie* has developed along with the artisan and the business-man in the march of civilization. The mania for speculation has seized upon all classes and all degrees, from the street *gamins* who toss pennies in the alley to the church Deacons who manage raffles at the charity fairs. It will be learned with astonishment, however, that the staid, sober old State of Pennsylvania has promoted a species of gambling which exceeds in grotesqueness anything of the kind that has yet been discovered. A stroll through "Gamblers' alley" in Chicago, which is made up of a confusion of Boards of Trade, bucket-shops, and pool-rooms, with the click of checks from neighboring faro and keno banks, would lead one to believe that gambling had there been reduced to a fine art, and that the most vaulting speculative spirit or the most threadbare, and desperate sport could be accommodated with every possible variety of gaming. But the Quaker State has invented a new scheme. It is known as death-bed insurance, but might be more accurately designated as graveyard policy-playing.

The origin of this new system of speculation was probably the assessment plan of life-insurance, which has led to the organization of various associations of mercantile clerks, railroad men, and other branches of trade for the payment of a stated sum upon the death of any one of the members. This payment is assured by an assessment levied upon the surviving members. It has been found to work satisfactorily for a time, but the system is peculiarly exposed to fraud. It has finally been seized upon in Pennsylvania by professional experts, who run the business very much after the manner of "policy-shops." Death-bed insurance is described as follows:

A company formed for the purpose, or a decayed life-insurance company, adopts the assessment principle of life-insurance. All the policyholders are assessed at a certain fixed rate upon the death of any person whose life has been insured. For example, whenever a death occurs, every person owning a policy of a thousand dollars, usually upon the life of some other person, is assessed $1.25, and larger policyholders in proportion. A is a farmer who has a neighbor, B, generally believed to be at the point of death. Now, if A can take out in some accommodating company a policy of $1,000 on B's life, and B dies after, say, only ten deaths have occurred in the company, A will have paid $12.50 in assessments, and can collect $1,000, getting a very handsome return on his investment.

It appears that there is a set of ghouls who make a business of prowling about houses, discovering the sick, aged, or infirm, and taking out policies on the lives of such persons. In other words, they bet on the chances of a certain person's dying within a few weeks. If their "risk" survives after the payment of a few assessments, the graveyard gamblers abandon their subject as a bad investment, and allow the policy to be forfeited. If death occurs within the limit of risk they have determined to take, they realize $1,000 upon the corpse. An enterprising and courageous speculator will probably take on a large line of old men, a few small-pox cases, one or two diphtheria patients, and occasionally, perhaps, risk a lovesick maiden. An operator, we will say, determines to "go short" on twenty-five lives, in which Bright's disease of the kidneys, chronic dyspepsia, alcoholism, consumption, old age, and general debility are the leading features of the market. He estimates that by the time he has paid out ten assessments of $1 on each of his twenty-five risks, or $250 in all, he will have a corpse ready on which he can realize $1,000. If the market goes against him and he has no cadavers to deliver he "lays down" and forfeits his margins. Speculators in grain and stocks will readily recognize the similarity between their operations and the graveyard policy business.

As usual the organizers and managers of the death-bed insurance companies have a decided advantage over the outside speculators. They take their commissions on the risks, and are generally indifferent whether the "long interest" or "short interest" prevails,—that is, whether the patient lasts a longer or a shorter time. They also have an advantage in calling margins without check or limit. They make assessmens as often as they please, and the policyholders or gamblers have no redress. They must pay up or forfeit what they have already invested. In this way companies can wipe out the small operators whose victims develop an unexpected tenacity of life. It is hinted, and the theory is certainly plausible, that the graveyard policy-players can only protect themselves against fraud of this kind by artificially hastening the death of some of their risks,—for instance, allowing a pillow to retard respiration in the case of a man or woman too feeble to resist the treatment, or tightening the grasp about the throat when they tenderly lift a patient to change his position in bed. The moralists of the euthanasia school, who believe in an easy death and recommend as an act of humanity the taking-off of permanently disabled and hopelessly-infirm people, would approve of this procedure of hastening death; and, aside from the ethical view of the matter, the graveyard policy-players must find great satisfaction in "beating the pool-box."

The crop of amateur operators in death-bed insurance is said to be as large as the number of countrymen who are now buying grain on margins. The storekeepers in certain portions of Pennsylvania have great difficulty in collecting their bills because their customers are using all the money they can get their hands on to invest in policies and keep up their assessments. No lottery scheme ever had a more popular success. It may be that the "players" have not used the best of judgment. They may have "gone short" on tough old maids or bet on the chances of an epidemic during the summer. At all events the graveyard speculators are in such bad straits, the assessments are so numerous, and the supply of cadavers so short, that there is talk of calling an extra session of the Legislature to prohibit this species of speculation. If this shall be done, it may be confidently expected that death-bed policy-shops will soon be started in Gamblers' alley in this city, where they would undoubtedly find abundant patronage.

The Adulteration of Tobacco and Cigars.

"My son, if you will chew tobacco, chew plug; it's the nastiest." Such was the sage advice of a venerable grandfather. Of the twenty-six million men and boys in the United States it is safe to assume that one-half use tobacco in one shape or another, for the entire product in 1880 upon which revenue was paid amounted to (including snuff) 146,082,885 pounds. So that about five and one-half pounds of tobacco are allotted to each consumer. Now, an ordinary tobacco-chewer, such as a laboring man or a mechanic, will consume his pound of plug a month; but professional men and gentlemen of leisure who mostly chew fine-cut are contented with two or three ounces per month. Of cheroots, cigarets, and cigars, there were manufactured during the year 1880 the enormous number of 2,820,159,820. For this extravagant wagging of the jaws, this copious drain upon the salivary glands, however, the Federal Government was duly compensated in the magnificent sum of $38,870,140.08. Thus, if 26,000,000 men and boys will consume all the tobacco product and make nuisances of themselves generally, the temperate abstaining other half of the population can be consoled by the thought that nearly $40,000,000 of the Federal debt does not rest on their shoulders.

Tobacco, like the Canada thistle, is a weed, and, while it is indigenous to the American States, its cultivation as a commercial commodity is limited almost entirely to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Connecticut, Ohio, and Illinois. The Virginia and Kentucky product is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of plug; the product of the other States goes into cigars and cheap smoking tobacco, except that quite all of the fancy plugs are wrapped with North Carolina leaf. Before the War, in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, an immense business was done in growing perique tobacco, used exclusively for smoking, though put up in plugs shaped somewhat like a champagne bottle. It sold at fabulous prices and by old smokers was esteemed higher than opium by the Mussulman. Very little perique is grown now.

In the days preceding the War tobacco was cultivated almost entirely by slave labor; there was no Federal or State tax upon it, and no incentive to manufacturers to cheat or adulterate. When slavery was abolished, when the Government put a heavy tax upon its sale, the cunning American began devising ways for defrauding the luxurious consumer, for as yet no means have been devised for defrauding the Revenue Department. Many apochryphal stories are told of the way plug tobacco is doctored and adulterated, but sifted down the truth is fully expressed in the words of a prominent manufacturer: "Nothing ever goes into tobacco as deleterious or injurious to the human constitution as the tobacco itself." Nevertheless, skilled workmen command extraordinarily high salaries for the dexterity with which they will take a cheap or damaged lot of tobacco and so disguise it in a wrapper as to deceive even an old tar.

An average plug-tobacco manufacturing establishment works about 200 hands. The tobacco is sorted into four grades, from which are produced as many as seventy-five or a hundred different brands, the pencil of the artist and the skill of photographer being liberally brought into requisition for ornamental designs to catch the toothless old man as well as the precocious boy. While the Government requires every package to bear the stencil-mark of the manufacturer, it would be supposed that none but straight goods would be put up; but it is with tobacco as with whisky—always a fair demand for the stuff, be it ever so vile. Licorice, oils, molasses, glucose, and similar sweets, are liberally used by some manufacturers, and while it is certainly a cheat it is as well a harmless one. For example, on Aug. 23, Virginia lug was quoted at 4@4½ cents, Government tax added 16 cents, yet the manufactured product was quoted as low as 17 cents. Evidently the worker-up of these lugs had the tobacco chewer by the lug.

But in fine-cut tobacco and cigars is where the greatest deception is practiced. A Western manufacturer says that there is no end to the adulteration of fine-cut goods. Machinery has been so improved that, as he says, with one pound of tobacco liquor, obtained by boiling down stems and refuse leaf, one pound of rag weed, and one pound of slippery elm bark five dollars' worth of fine-cut chewing-tobacco can be produced. The suggestion of slippery-elm bark was a new one, and the inquiry was pursued further. He said it was nicely shaved, and mixed with tobacco; that it had a pleasant, sweet taste, held the tobacco together, and made the "quid" last a long time. This bark costs about four cents a pound, and when a third of it is made to replace tobacco that sells as high as 75 cents a pound, one can easily see the enormous profit resulting. A gentleman who knows says that nearly all the slippery-elm trees in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan have been denuded of their bark, yet a leading wholesale druggist in Chicago affirms that 50,000 pounds of slippery-elm bark would, for legitimate druggist and medicinal trade, glut the entire market of the United States.

In cigars, cheroots, cigarets, and smoking tobacco is probably where the public gets robbed the worst. The cunning devices are so many that even good judges are imposed upon. It used to be a boast among gentlemen that they could always select a fine brand of cigars, and of course they smoked no other. The other day an old smoker, whose devotion to the weed costs him $5 every week, admitted that he couldn't tell Havana filled from Connecticut stuffed. The dishonest article, however, is the product of the big manufactories, for the small country manufacturer cannot afford the machinery nor conceal the lotions and decoctions that are brought into requisition by his wealthier competitor. It is quite safe to assume that about the purest,—no, not purest, for if there is any one thing impure it is tobacco,—the honestest cigar is the hand-made cigar of the local manufacturer. And yet, one of these relates a sad tale of how even he was led to be dishonest. He had a small shop on the West Side, and was joined in his labor by his wife, two daughters, a son, and an occasional "jour." By buying close, manufacturing square, he had built up a splendid local trade. One day a tramp jour came along, and he gave him work. He was the soberest and steadiest fellow he had ever employed, and even his girls got to liking him. He was a good workman, and easily persuaded his employer to let him work overtime of nights and Sundays. For a month or two the little manufacturing establishment doted on the new workman. But all at once and without any apparent cause the trade began to fall off. First one old customer and then another quit purchasing, so that the manufacturer became financially embarrassed. He went to one of his heaviest purchasers and asked him why he had taken his trade elsewhere. The gentleman showed him why. Opening one of the manufacturer's boxes, he showed him the usual handsome cigar, but, tearing it open, it was found to be filled with mashed stems and brown paper soaked in tobacco liquor. The manufacturer went home, watched his model jour, and found that the work he was doing in overtime was stealing his employer's good cigars and palming in their place his own worthless ones, selling the good ones on his own account.

This much can be said to the credit of the tobacco dealer: His product is purely a luxury,—in no sense entering into the medicinal or mechanical arts,—and, being a luxury, no law, not even public opinion, can restrain him from the practice of any little cheat to enhance his profits. Which brings up again the admission that in all his cheats "nothing is put into tobacco more deleterious to the human system than the tobacco itself."

THE Fergus Printing Company has put forth in very attractive form the lecture of the Hon. John Wentworth, "Fort Dearborn and Early Chicago." The text is taken from the verbatim report of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Sunday, May 22, 1881, which will be remembered as the New Testament edition. It contained besides the revised New Testament in sixteen pages, twenty other pages of news and advertising matter, and was itself an abstract and brief chronicle of the times as complete as if the extra supplement had not been published. The Messrs. Fergus being practical printers themselves, are able to appreciate the magnitude of this undertaking, and have given in a foot-note some account of the mechanical difficulties of that issue, and the manner in which they were overcome. They are pleased to say that the edition of THE TRIBUNE in question furnishes "a notable instance of what unlimited mechanical facilities, intelligently controlled, are able to accomplish."

IN this age of easy divorces and frequent conjugal rows all that is expected of a man when his wife deserts him is a notification that he will no longer be responsible for debts contracted by her. In early times, however, the case was different, as will be seen by the following notice which appeared in the *Northern Budget*, published at Troy, N. Y., in 1799:

I HAVE LIVED SEVERAL YEARS WITH MY wife SUSANNAH, enjoying all the delights of conjugal and domestic happineſs, but the baneful advice of a gang of her unprincipled connexions (who, under the maſk of religion, like wolves in ſheep's clothing, have attempted to ruin me) has induced her to elope from my bed and board. Every effort, on my part, has been made uſe of to reſtore her to my houſe and boſom, to render her and myſelf happy; but in vain;—Her own obſtinacy, foſtered by thoſe canker-worms of family and neighbourhood enjoyment, has rendered all my endeavours abortive. She has already had a ſufficiency of my property: I therefore forbid all perſons harbouring or truſting her on my account, as I will pay no charges that may accrue, or debts contracted by her. And all perſons retaining her will anſwer the ſame at their peril, as I can maintain her with leſs expenſe at my own houſe. —I have been always, and am ſtill ready to receive her, and to treat her with the affection of a huſband, ſhould ſhe return to a just ſenſe of the duties of a wife. JOHN KINKAID.
HARTFORD, Auguſt 10, 1799.

PEOPLE who inaugurate dress reforms are always subjected to unpleasant notoriety and criticism, and last Friday an aged woman who appeared in the streets of Jersey City dressed in short skirts, trousers, and heavy boots naturally attracted around her a large crowd. Being engaged in selling a book on dress reform she took possession of the front steps of a residence for the purpose of stating to the crowd the merits of the new system of dressing, but a non-progressive policeman took her in charge on the ground that she was obstructing the streets. People who have advanced ideas on any subject are evidently not wanted in Jersey City.

CERTAIN papers in Philadelphia are making a great deal of the fact that Mayor King, of that city, has appointed a colored man to a position on the police force, and speak of the matter as "an advanced idea." In Chicago there has been no time within the last eight years when the colored people of this city have not been represented in the police force, and our colored fire company is considered one of the "sights," being always shown to delegations from other cities. We also have a Kentucky Blue-Grass Mayor and a fire ordinance that you can drive a yoke of oxen through.

MR. EDGAR M. JOHNSON, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, is still at an Eastern watering-place, engaged in starting racehorses. A true Democrat will never leave a horse-race, even to run a campaign.

MAYOR HARRISON had better come home. Mike McDonald's racehorse had his name in the dispatches again yesterday, but not a word was said about our professional picnicker.

PERSONALS.

Senator Sherman has returned to Ohio from his Western trip. He reports all the Arizona fences in good order.

There is no doubt of the fitness of colored men for the position of Commissary. Lieut. Flipper got away with $1,000.

Mr. Tilden is in the White Mountains. If any of the White Mountains are missing in a week or so we shall know what has become of them.

Mr. Conkling has purchased one of the Thousand Islands. We presume Mr. Platt's purchase of another will be announced in a day or two.

A hotel "to be run on American principles" is to be built in London. Contracts for furnishing the clerks with diamond pins have already been let.

A Cincinnati street-car company takes trade-dollars at 97 cents, and pays them to its drivers as full dollars. This is probably the much-talked-of Ohio idea.

A beautiful belle of Del Norte
Is reckoned disdainful and horty.
Because during the day
She says "Boys, keep away,"
But she yums in the gloaming like forty.

The report that Annie Louise Cary is soon to be married to a wealthy New Yorker and retire permanently from the stage has been started again. Miss Cary's advertising agent doesn't seem to have been struck with a new idea this season.

Across the pathway, myrtle-fringed
Under the maple, it was hinged—
The little wooden gate;
'Twas there, within the quiet gloam,
When I had strolled with Nelly home,
I used to pause and wait.

Before I said to her good-night,
Yet loth to leave the winsome sprite
Within the garden's pale;
And there, the gate between us two,
We'd linger, as all lovers do,
And lean upon the rail.

"Good-night," I'd say; "good-night—good-by!"
"Good-night"—from her, with half a sigh—
"Good-night! Good-night!" And then—
And then, I would not go, but stand,
And lean upon the railing, and—
Begin it all again.

—*From "The Ohio Idea," by Murat Halstead.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

New York correspondence Philadelphia *Ledger*: It is no longer possible to disguise the fact that the public here are coming to the sorrowful conclusion that the President's illness is to have a fatal termination. Notwithstanding the partially reassuring character of the medical bulletins in the course of the day, private dispatches from parties in a position to be well informed are of a different tenor. The reply of Secretary Blaine, in response to some inquiries put to him this morning, that "he had no encouragement to give," goes far to confirm these unfavorable reports. The Vice-President, I hear, is greatly affected by this intelligence. He has had many callers in the course of the day, but, as heretofore, he has left instructions that he is not to be seen except in cases of urgent public business. At the Custom-House private advices are of the same character as those to which I have referred, and the feeling throughout all the departments, by consequence, is one of visible depression.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, one of whose earliest and most creditable performances as a writer was a history of the Constitution of the United States, contributes to *Harper's Weekly* a paper on the question of "Presidential Inability." He maintains that the provision of the Constitution relating to the assumption of Executive duties by the Vice-President covers the case of temporary "inability" of the President, and that it is necessary for Congress to make a more specific definition of the circumstances under which the Vice-President shall take up and lay down the functions of the office. Admitting that in case of absolute necessity for executive action, and the total incapacity of the President to act, the Vice-President may act in his place without any law defining his duty, Mr. Curtis maintains that legislation is still necessary to give effect to the provision of the Constitution, and he finds sanction for it in the clause which authorizes Congress to make all laws necessary or proper for carrying into execution the powers vested "in the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*: Mr. Dawes clearly had some one in his eye, for his blood was up. We could not believe he meant Gen. Grant or Mr. Hayes, although both those men when in office, being mere "theorists," asked for an appropriation at least, and did not get it. Who could he have meant? Some editor or professional reformer probably. Let us see, wasn't there some one who mentioned it some time last March, say about the 4th? "The Civil Service can never be placed upon a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law." Who could have uttered such stuff and nonsense? What, Garfield? The same, and we beg to call attention to the rest of his prophetic utterance and to ask if Mr. Dawes means to shut the President out of his highly select class of "practical men" and put him down among us miserable, feeble-minded "theorists." But this is what the President in his inaugural said further: "For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several Executive departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during terms for which incumbents have been appointed."

THE PRESIDE

Information from the
House Up to 3 O'Cl
This Morning.

The Sufferer Slept
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No Interruption to th
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Emery A. Storrs Discuss
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He Believes Gen. Arthur
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3 A. M.

STILL FAVORABLE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHIN C., Aug. 29—3 a. m.—The President most of the time since midnight, an asleep. So far he has slept bette than for several nights past. The symptoms still continue.

EMERY A. STORR

ON VICE-PRESIDENT ARTH

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tri

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A tion with Emery A. Storrs, althoug fore the last terrible change occurr President's condition, is of interes time. Mr. Storrs was asked as to ment of the West regarding the V dent.

"Gen. Arthur is not much kno West," said Mr. Storrs, "and the our section of the country at th President was shot, and when it wa he would die at once, was one of sion for the political future. Sin leading men of the West h at pains to inquire as to the Vice-P qualifications, habits, and associa the general belief now prevails th capable, fair, and perfectly hones have probably known the Vice-Pr intimately as any other Western I regard him as a man culiar executive ability, a good

AN EXCELLENT JUDGE OF

and possessed of the firmness, tact, a necessary to control them. Of c an unthankful task to speculat death of the President, have not done so publicl But the time appears now to have the interests of the country dem should look the situation square face, and when everybody do his best to restore to the country. The death of a Pr sufficient misfortune without addin ical excitement and trouble."

"Would the West be jealous of President who would take the place ern President?"

"Not at all. The jealousy of th much talked about,

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in point of fact. It is a myth. made up in great proportion of E and they are not prone to be the section in which they While Western men are proud of something they have created, their their birthplace has not bee ated. The East mistakes th this and other particulars. Dur money fight the East anticipated t the West, but when Illinois came w hard-money majority, and wa by Minnesota, Kansas, and othe States, it was seen that Massach the East generally needed missi more than the West. Indiana and tainted, and the nearer we approach ern line the less sound we became o question. Of course every village have

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"Was not the West clamorous Secretary of the Treasury when it the President?"

"I do not believe there was any g ern movement in that direction, eit Hayes or Garfield election, other sonal one. It was no question but only one of personal alliance an Besides, if the West did demand t Department, the fact that it was s Sherman and Windom shows it on the money question. No paper or politician in the W for a flat-money representative in No Cabinet officer is more popular than Windom, and his popularity g his policy.

THE WEST HAS SOMETHING OF to offer, and wants something of return. It is not satisfied with a the dishes named are not forthcom corn, and steers are real things, Western man parts with them he thing real in their place."

"How does the West view the the Stalwarts and anti-Stalwarts in and does it reach the West?"

"It reaches the West in some Conkling has strong friends in and the last campaign largely in number. Many of them believe he fairly treated. I do not suppo rel will effect the integ Republican organization or strength. There will be no break on that issue, although both side friends and advocates inside the not know how it may b York, but the inquiries I do not develop any materia from the ranks, and while I have variety of strong views expresse anywhere a disposition on the par licans to join the Democratic party

"How do you think the new Tild will be received in the West?"

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Gen. Grant as a Business M
Become More Dashing in
More Talkative than Befo

Long Branch Correspondence Atlanta

Every day about 4 o'clock Gen. dashing along Ocean avenue b team of bays that draws his heav dinarily he drives alone; some Ulysses is with him, and occasio Richard J. Dobbins, who owns half and plenty of Philadelphia as w beside him. Grant is now in the tex. He haunts Wall str not as a general speculato and Mexican railroad prosp ally, has become brusque more dashing in dress, and more ever before. Sometimes he wea tie with a red dot in it, and occas the plaid pattern of his trousers to squares and sensational as say he is making money.

George W. Childs, the owner phia *Ledger*, and one of the b most generous souls that ever ex Grant came back from his t world comparatively a poor man Chicago canvass was over he was fact. Now, however, he is worth quarters of a million, made stock speculations, in which he is yet, by Jay Gould.

Gen. Grant has a nice time a

THE PRESIDENT.

Information from the White House Up to 3 O'Clock This Morning.

The Sufferer Slept Better than for Several Nights Past.

No Interruption to the Last Favorable Turn of Affairs.

Emery A. Storrs Discusses the Presidential and Other Questions.

He Believes Gen. Arthur Would Make a Worthy Chief Magistrate,

And Corrects Some Eastern Errors Concerning Western Sentiment.

3 A. M.

STILL FAVORABLE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29—3 a. m.—The President has slept most of the time since midnight, and is now asleep. So far he has slept better to-night than for several nights past. The favorable symptoms still continue.

EMERY A. STORRS

ON VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A conversation with Emery A. Storrs, although held before the last terrible change occurred in the President's condition, is of interest at this time. Mr. Storrs was asked as to the sentiment of the West regarding the Vice-President.

"Gen. Arthur is not much known in the West," said Mr. Storrs, "and the feeling in our section of the country at the time the President was shot, and when it was thought he would die at once, was one of apprehension for the political future. Since then the leading men of the West have been at pains to inquire as to the Vice-President's qualifications, habits, and associations, and the general belief now prevails that he is a capable, fair, and perfectly honest man. I have probably known the Vice-President as intimately as any other Western man, and I regard him as a man of peculiar executive ability, a good organizer,

AN EXCELLENT JUDGE OF MEN,

and possessed of the firmness, tact, and courtesy necessary to control them. Of course it is an unthankful task to speculate on the death of the President, and I have not done so publicly before But the time appears now to have come when the interests of the country demand that we should look the situation squarely in the face, and when everybody should do his best to restore confidence to the country. The death of a President is a sufficient misfortune without adding to it political excitement and trouble."

"Would the West be jealous of an Eastern President who would take the place of a Western President?"

"Not at all. The jealousy of the West, so much talked about,

DOES NOT EXIST

in point of fact. It is a myth. The West is made up in great proportion of Eastern men, and they are not prone to be jealous of the section in which they were born. While Western men are proud of the West as something they have created, their affection for their birthplace has not been obliterated. The East mistakes the West in this and other particulars. During the flat money fight the East anticipated trouble from the West, but when Illinois came with her large hard-money majority, and was followed by Minnesota, Kansas, and other Western States, it was seen that Massachusetts and the East generally needed missionary work more than the West. Indiana and Ohio were tainted, and the nearer we approached the eastern line the less sound we became on the money question. Of course every village would like to have

ITS OWN TOWNSMAN PRESIDENT,

but the West feels no jealousy of the East, and no section of the country has broader National views."

"Was not the West clamorous to have the Secretary of the Treasury when it already had the President?"

"I do not believe there was any general Western movement in that direction, either after the Hayes or Garfield election, other than a personal one. It was no question of venue, but only one of personal alliance and friendship. Besides, if the West did demand the Treasury Department, the fact that it was satisfied with Sherman and Windom shows it was sound on the money question. No prominent paper or politician in the West asked for a flat-money representative in the Cabinet. No Cabinet officer is more popular in the West than Windom, and his popularity grows out of his policy.

THE WEST HAS SOMETHING OF SUBSTANCE

to offer, and wants something of substance in return. It is not satisfied with a bill of fare if the dishes named are not forthcoming. Wheat, corn, and steers are real things, and when a Western man parts with them he wants something real in their place."

"How does the West view the fight between the Stalwarts and anti-Stalwarts in New York, and does it reach the West?"

"It reaches the West in some degree. Mr. Conkling has strong friends in the West, and the last campaign largely increased their number. Many of them believe he has not been fairly treated. I do not suppose the quarrel will effect the integrity of the Republican organization or impair its strength. There will be no break in the West on that issue, although both sides have their friends and advocates inside the party. I do not know how it may be in New York, but the inquiries I have made do not develop any material defection from the ranks, and while I have heard a great variety of strong views expressed I do not see anywhere a disposition on the part of Republicans to join the Democratic party."

"How do you think the new Tilden movement will be received in the West?"

"I don't know much about the Democrats, but I think you will find an intense jealousy of Tilden among the Western Democracy. Besides the Western Democrats have had a discouraging run of bad luck with New York Democratic candidates."

Gen. Grant as a Business Man—He Has Become More Dashing in Dress and More Talkative than Before.

Long Branch Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.

Every day about 4 o'clock Gen. Grant comes dashing along Ocean avenue behind a fine team of bays that draws his heavy T cart. Ordinarily he drives alone; sometimes his son Ulysses is with him, and occasionally one sees Richard J. Dobbins, who owns half of the Branch and plenty of Philadelphia as well, in the seat beside him. Grant is now in the financial vortex. He haunts Wall street, although not as a general speculator, talks stock and Mexican railroad prospects continually, has become brusque in manner, more dashing in dress, and more talkative than ever before. Sometimes he wears a blue necktie with a red dot in it, and occasionally I notice the plaid pattern of his trousers is very large as to squares and sensational as to effect. They say he is making money.

George W. Childs, the owner of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and one of the biggest-hearted, most generous souls that ever existed, says that Grant came back from his trip around the world comparatively a poor man, and before the Chicago canvass was over he was a poor man in fact. Now, however, he is worth a clear three-quarters of a million, made in conservative stock speculations, in which he was guided, and is yet, by Jay Gould.

Gen. Grant has a nice time at Long Branch. His cottage adjoins that of Mr. Childs, is near Gen. Horace Porter's, is a few lots distant from Pullman's, the palace-car man, is only across the ocean drive from Daniel Dougherty's (he's the man who nominated Hancock), and is surrounded by the homes of others who make the neighborhood as distinguished by the eminence of its residents as they do delightful by the sociability of their intercourse. The General goes to New York every day, leaving on the 9:30 train, and going by boat to Sandy Hook, returning the same way, leaving New York at 4.

He remains the lion of the Branch, notwithstanding the counter attraction of Jay Gould, who lives up toward Atlanticville, and about three miles from Grant's cottage, toward the north.

Gould, however, is rarely seen. Sometimes a glimpse of him may be had as one whirls along Ocean avenue, as he rocks himself in a red chair in a vine-shaded corner of the veranda of his splendid cottage. Again at dusk there is sometimes a clatter of hoofs and a rattle of wheels on the avenue, and, as a splendid team of blacks dart by, one catches sight of a solitary figure on the high box seat.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, mostly northeasterly, and stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, winds mostly southeasterly, stationary temperature, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and local rain, variable winds, and stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly by local rain, warm southerly, generally shifting to colder northerly, winds, and higher pressure.

The hurricane which entered South Carolina Saturday morning, instead of recurving to northeastward, has pursued a track nearly to the westward, which is very unusual, and is central in Georgia and Alabama. Charleston reports specially this evening that the gale was the severest since 1873, and that, while many buildings were damaged, the timely warning saved shipping. The storm has prevented the receipts of the last four observations from Savannah. The pressure is high in the Middle States and New England, and there is a depression central in Manitoba. Rain has generally fallen in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Northeasterly winds prevail in the South, northeasterly winds in the Northwest, and southwesterly winds in the Middle States and New England. There have been but slight changes in the temperature. A second hurricane is reported this evening in the Windward Islands, near Barbadoes. The rivers have remained nearly stationary.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army issues the following special bulletin:

Rains have fallen in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. Northeasterly winds prevail in the South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. Elsewhere they are light and variable. The temperature has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. Elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. It is generally above the mean for the month. The following special temperatures are reported to-night: Eastport, 64; Burlington, 66; Quebec, 61; Montreal, Alpena, and Duluth, 65; San Francisco, 58. Fair weather is indicated for Tuesday in New England and the Middle States.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.034	72.9	90	N......	4	.00	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.049	79.0	72	N. E..	5	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.011	79.9	62	N. E..	10	.00	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	29.986	76.5	77	N......	9	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.010	74.9	85	N. E..	4	.00	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 30.024.
Mean thermometer, 75.8.
Mean humidity, 79.0.
Highest temperature, 81.4
Lowest temperature, 72.7.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Wth'r.
Albany	85	73	N ...	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Alpena	73	65	W...	Light...	0	Foggy.
Buffalo	90	73	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Cairo	96	86	N.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	83	66	S	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Chicago	80	75	N.E..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	93	85	E....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cleveland	83	78	S.E..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Davenport	93	80	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Denver	78	70	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	97	81	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Detroit	89	69	E....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Dodge City	94	74	S.E..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Duluth	67	65	N.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
Erie	83	76	E....	Light...	0	Clear.
Escanaba	78	71	S	Light...	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	79	65	N.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	100	83	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	82	78	N E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	94	82	E ...	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Keokuk	95	80	N.E..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
La Crosse	89	80	S	Light...	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	92	77	S ...	Light...	0	Fair.
Louisville	96	86	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Marquette	74	74	S	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis	88	78	......	Calm...	.02	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	75	73	N....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Nashville	96	87	E....	Fresh..	*—	Fair.
North Platte	93	81	N.E.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	96	81	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Oswego	77	73	N.E.	Light...	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	94	76	E....	Light...	0	Clear.
Port Huron	78	73	N.E.	Light...	0	Haze.
Rochester	79	74	S. E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Sandusky	83	78	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Shreveport	97	82	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Springfield	94	81	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Louis	97	85	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Paul	92	79	S. E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Toledo	86	77	N.E..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	96	82	N....	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton	..	78	S	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Bismarck	77	62	N....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Deadwood	..	60	N.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Denison	96	82	S.W..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	..	57	S	High...	0	Fair.
Fort Buford	75	56	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Custer	..	68	S. E..	Fresh..	0	Haze.
Galveston	90	69	S	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Moorhead	90	75	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Port Eads	88	84	W...	Brisk...	0	Clear.
San Antonio	95	82	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	79	..	......	......	....	......

*Too small to measure.

GRIGGSVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 27.—The thermometer registered 104 to 108 according to locality to-day. The highest registered by the same thermometers this year has been 105 and 106. One feature of the heat to-day is the hot wind, which is filled with dust and is very oppressive.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Temperature at 3:30 p. m., 89; 6 p. m., 81; 9 p. m., 75; 12 m., 72; average temperature, 74½.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Arrived, the Silesia from Hamburg, Helvetia from Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Wieland from New York, and Sardinian from Montreal, have arrived out.

Gov. Fremont's Views on the Indian Troubles in New Mexico.

A New York *Tribune* reporter called on Gov. Fremont, of Arizona, who is now in that city. "There seems a probability," said the reporter, "that the Indian outbreaks in New Mexico may extend into Arizona, and there is rather serious trouble on the Southern frontier with the Mexicans in Sonora,—I have called to ask if you can tell me something of your views on the situation."

"I have only recently addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior on the subject," replied Gov. Fremont, "and, therefore, have some hesitation in talking about it." He said, however, among other things: "The whole country of Arizona and surrounding territory of Southwestern Colorado, New Mexico, Senora, and Chihuahua is mountainous and very favorable to Indian warfare, as the experience of the last three years with small bands shows. If the fighting should at any time assume larger proportions it would require a disproportionately large force, and time, and loss of valuable life to end it, besides the backset to the prosperity of the Territories and North Mexico. As the irreconcilable Indians occupy the territory of both Republics, and both are equally interested in the subject, I have suggested to the Secretary of the Interior the expediency of an arrangement with the Mexican Government by which the peninsula of Lower California might be used as a reservation into which to gather all the Apache tribes. The peninsula is 700 miles long, the Gulf on one side and the ocean on the other, with a breadth at its northern end on our line of only about 150 miles. Alternating posts on either side of this line by the respective Governments would effectually bar the Indians from all egress, and within these limits they could be easily controlled and taught to work and made self-supporting. There were missions on its Pacific Coast, and in the early history of that part of the Continent it is recorded that Catholic missionaries who crossed the gulf found the gulf shore well populated with Indians, who raised grain and different fruits."

Steering Ships by Electricity.

Engineering.

A patent has recently been taken out for a means of steering a ship by electricity. The apparatus is the invention of Mr. W. F. King, an Edinburg electrician, and was recently tried on board a steamer sailing between Glasgow and London. Its object is to dispense with a helmsman, and make the compass itself steer the ship. For this purpose the compass card is fitted with an index which is set to the true course, and one degree on either side of the true course two metal contact pins are adjusted; each pin is connected to a single Daniel cell, and when the ship deviates as much as a degree from her course to one side or the other the index comes into contact with one or other metal pin. The result is that a positive or negative current flows and actuates a hydraulic apparatus which works the helm.

FOREIGN.

Gambetta Enthusiastically Received at a Popular Meeting in Paris.

The Engagement Between the French and Arabs Proves to Have Been Unimportant.

A Nihilistic Meeting Prohibited by the Police in Geneva.

Count Andrassy Visits the King of Roumania at Sinai.

Meeting in Berlin of the German Chess Congress—Shipments of Gold to the United States.

FRANCE.

ARRIVALS FROM CHICAGO.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Chicagoans registered here to-day: T. G. Logan, H. J. Slater, and Perry H. Smith.

THE FIGHT IN TUNIS.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—With reference to the report from Tunis of an engagement between the French troops and Arabs near Hammamet, an official telegram states that Col. Correard, on raising camp at Erbain Friday last to march to Hammamet, was attacked by 12,000 mounted Arabs. The French loss was trifling, but the Arabs left fifteen dead and a number of wounded on the field. Col. Correard suspended his advance until he can ascertain the disposition of the people of Hammamet. It is desirable to occupy that district, as it will always afford facilities for the disembarkation of troops.

CONVOYS OF SUPPLIES

for victualing Gerayville and Mecheria, Algeria, are being sent forward in view of the autumn campaign.

GAMBETTA

presided at a gathering in this city to-day to listen to a lecture on educational matters by Paul Bert. Gambetta was enthusiastically welcomed.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

About £80,000 in gold were shipped from Havre for New York Saturday.

WOULDN'T FIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Clemenceau's duel at Marseilles did not come off owing to the refusal of M. Sereno to fight.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GAVAN DUFFY.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—It is believed that Gavan Duffy will be asked to reënter political life, and that in case of a vacancy occurring in a popular county constituency in Ireland, which is at present anticipated, he will be requested to become a candidate.

MURPHY, THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LECTURER,

was heartily welcomed here at a public meeting Saturday.

TO BE RAISED TO THE PEERAGE.

Sir Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, member of Parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Howth, Lord Reay, Sir Harcourt Johnston, and Sir Henry Tufton will be raised to the Peerage, with the title of Baron.

THE WEATHER.

Reports from various districts in the United Kingdom show pretty general improvement in the weather since Friday, and harvest prospects are more cheering.

GERMANY.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The second congress of the German Chess Club opened to-day. About 120 players were present. After an address of welcome from the chairman of the committee, the drawing for the champion tournament was proceeded with. There are eighteen competitors, including Blackburn of London, Mason of New York, L. and W. Paulsen, and a number of Russians. Most of the others are Germans.

SWITZERLAND.

NIHILISTIC MEETING PROHIBITED.

BERNE, Aug. 28.—The public meeting which was to have been held at Geneva Saturday to protest against the expulsion of Prince Krapotkine, Nihilist, was not held, the police prohibiting the placarding of announcements and calls for the meeting.

AUSTRIA.

ANDRASSY.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—Count Andrassy to-day visited the King of Roumania at Sinai.

RUSSIA.

A Journey by the Imperial Family—Their Warm Reception by the People en Route.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

REOEL, Russia, Aug. 9.—The American papers contain day after day accounts of events occurring in Russia, depicting the uneasy condition of the people,—many of which accounts are greatly exaggerated. These are often undoubtedly written by the Nihilists themselves, in order to increase the unrest and spirit of rebellion against all existing forms of Government, whether monarchical or republican.

One cannot be long in Russia without seeing that the old spirit of loyalty still exists, not only among the nobles of the land, but also among the great masses of the people. Nothing could more positively prove this than the account of the journey of the Emperor and Empress from Moscow to Nishni-Nowogorod. I send you a translation of the account as it appeared in the *Revalsche Zeitung* of Aug. 6. A. R. J.

PUTSCHESH, Aug. 2.—The Emperor's train on the whole way from Moscow to Nishni-Nowogorod was welcomed by the people with enthusiastic acclamations at every station which it passed or where it stopped. In Wladimir, where their Majesties arrived at 1 o'clock in the night, a large crowd had been waiting for many hours, in spite of the rain, for the arrival of the Imperial family. No sooner did the train arrive than everybody rushed to the cars, throwing up their hats and filling the air with loud hurrahs. At the words "Hush! hush! the Emperor is occupied," all were suddenly silent. But at the same moment appeared at the window of the cars his Majesty the Emperor, with the Empress. The enthusiasm of the crowd was boundless. "God save our father, the all-beloved." As the train set off, the enthusiastic crowd followed him over a werst, notwithstanding the darkness of the night.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the Imperial party arrived at Nishni-Nowogorod. Everywhere flags and banners, with monograms of the Emperor and the Empress, were to be seen. The whole population of the town was gathered in the streets. Dense crowds covered the fair-grounds, or stood around the cathedral, and were gathered on the high banks of the Oka River, uncertain which way his Majesty would take to reach the steamer. Leaving behind the Imperial guard, their Majesties appeared in a carriage among the crowd. The uproarious welcome which they received was to be heard at the farthest ends of the town. The people made the sign of the cross and wept for joy. Their Majesties were deeply touched, and greeted the people graciously. On their way to the steamer the Imperial party left their carriages and entered the cathedral to witness its consecration. The corner-stone was laid in 1858, by the Grand-Duke Wladimir Alexandrowitch. The money for its construction was donated by the people to do honor to the memory of their late Emperor. The view from there of the Volga is very fine. During the consecration of the church many took the occasion to kiss the hands of the Czarewitch. A venerable man said, bowing low, "Allow me to kiss you"; and with great reverence he kissed the young son of the Emperor. In the palace his Majesty was pleased to take salt and bread (an old Russian custom), which were presented to him by a delegation of peasants from Nishni-Nowogorod upon a carved wooden platter. At the wish of their Majesties, the scholars of the Nishni-Nowogorod Institute were presented to them. Her Majesty the Empress was pleased to entertain them for a long time in the most gracious manner.

When the Imperial visitors left Nishni-Nowogorod to take the steamer, it was surrounded in an instant by innumerable boats. On the bridge stood a crowd of people. At midnight, when the steamer neared the suburbs of Wassiljewo, the peasants of the neighboring villages gathered in great crowds, and waited for many hours in reverent silence,—the old men with uncovered heads; the women and children standing in the little boats, hoping thereby to get a glimpse of him who is to them the hope of Russia, their Emperor,—and also of the Empress.

At the different towns and villages at which their steamer, the Otwashnyi, stopped, their Majesties were met by different deputations of peasants, who presented them salt and bread. Their Majesties received the peasants cordially, and the shore rang with the never-ending hurrahs of the assembled multitudes, which was echoed and reëchoed along the shores of the Volga.

KOSTROMA, Aug. 3.—The weather was fine toward evening. Her Majesty the Empress, with the Imperial children, left the steamer and crossed the Volga to the little Village of Molgino, situated on the high mountainous shores of the river. To the surprised peasants this visit of her Majesty was entirely unexpected. Touched by this great happiness, they fell upon their knees and called down the blessing of Heaven upon the Imperial family. At Jurjewez the Empress received a deputation of citizens. When the steamer arrived at Kineschma, at 9 o'clock in the evening, the whole city was illuminated, all the bells rang, and for miles one could here repeated hurrahs. Fifteen wersts from Kineschma the steamer came to anchor.

KOSTROMA, Aug. 4.—At 7 o'clock this morning the steamer arrived at the Town of Pless. Here his Majesty the Emperor received graciously salt and bread. As the steamer neared Kostroma it was met by a countless fleet of boats, containing deputations of citizens, who were received on board the Otwashnyi by the Empress. To-day their Majesties, with the Imperial Dukes, hold religious services on the spot where Michael Feodorowitsch, the first of the Romanoffs, in the year 1613 received from the assembled nobles and people their oath of allegiance to him as the Emperor of Russia.

THE CROPS.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Aug. 28.—This portion of the Arkansas Valley, composed of the Counties of Sedgwick, Sumner, Harper, Kingman, and Butler, just now presents a scene of agricultural beauty and prosperity. Such a bountiful corn-crop as will this year be harvested in these counties has seldom in the history of the valley been equaled and never surpassed. Sod-corn in some of those counties will yield thirty and forty bushels per acre, and in the old and well-tilled valley bottom-lands of Sumner and Sedgwick Counties the yield will run from fifty to seventy-five and eighty bushels per acre. Contractors are here from Iowa, Indiana, and Texas, and are offering to contract new corn at 45 cents per bushel and pay now one-half of the money down, and the corn to be delivered in the month of December in the City of Wichita; and so Wichita, at one time the largest primary wheat market on the continent, bids fair to become a large corn market. And, in addition to her corn, Sedgwick County and the uplands all around are now dotted with sheep and bunches of cattle, and it is now estimated that Sedgwick County alone contains 30,000 sheep, in flocks ranging from 13,000 down to 400, mostly Mexican sheep, being crossed and graded with Merinos. In this section of Kansas there has been plenty of rainfall, and much hay is being cut and shipped to Colorado. Peaches, grapes, and small fruits are abundant, but owing to the Colorado and mountain demand command good prices. What was once a portion of the Great American Desert is now the finest agricultural region of Kansas, and in time will rival the most favored portions of Iowa.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28.—Christian is the only county in this Congressional district where the corn-crop this year will not be much greater than in former years, and in that county the production will be 90 per cent of an average yield. The other counties show an increase of from 7 to 12 per cent above the average. The percentage, using 100 as representing the average yield, is estimated at 108 in Cass, 112 in Morgan, 108 in Menard, 111 in Sangamon, and 107 in Scott, the average for the district, including Christian, being 106. It is estimated that in the fourteen counties nearest to Springfield the average yeld will be about 3 per cent above that of the average years. The counties tributary to the trade of this city will not only enjoy a better crop than usual, but the crop will bring almost double the price of that of former years,—a fact very gratifying to the business interests of Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Aug. 27.—The crops in this vicinity were benefited Wednesday by an one inch and a quarter rainfall, which will greatly assist the filling out of the corn and insures a crop of late grass.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—The disastrous drought which has prevailed throughout the central and southern parts of Indiana for the past two months still continues, with little apparent prospect of relief. The corn and grass are ruined, and the apples are rapidly falling from the trees. The ground is so dry that it is impossible to plow for the fall sowing, and many farmers are drilling their wheat into the cornfields without any previous preparation at all. The northern part of the State has not suffered so severely, there having been good local rains, and in many of the northern counties the corn is looking well and will harvest a full crop. The best estimates of persons in a position to get reliable information are that the corn crop of the State, taken as a whole, will not exceed half an average crop, and may fall below that figure. The bay and potato crops will also be light, and, owing to the scarcity of feed, the hog product will fall much below that of the past few years.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 27.—The National party of Lucas County, its birthplace, is no more, it, or the remains of it, having formed a coalition with the Democratic party. At their Convention to-day the Nationals, or the delegates who attended the Convention as such, indorsed the Democratic nominees by placing them on their own ticket. By this move the National party is merely resolved into its original elements, and its members, a majority of whom are Republicans, left to vote as they please.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 27.—Barlow Granger for State Senator, S. A. Robertson and Dr. T. E. English for Representatives, were nominated by the Democratic County Convention here to-day. Mr. Granger started the first newspaper in this county in 1845.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 27.—The Johnson County Republicans to-day nominated H. W. Lathrop and John Dillatush for Representatives, and put a full county ticket in the field.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Aug. 27.—The Republicans held a caucus here to-night attended by over 500. The house was divided on the question whether J. J. S. Partridge or Pitt Cravath be Chairman. The tellers disagreed, and two separate organizations acted. Although the Cravath side were supported by a large number of Democrats, still they were beaten, and the opposit party elected all its candidates.

PROHIBITION CAMP-MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 28.—The State Prohibition camp-meeting began here to-day with a good attendance. Speaking was commenced by the Rev. T. F. Hildreth, followed by Capt. Bontiem, and all day the crowd has been talked to. The attendance to-night is quite large. At the churches here to-day prayers for the President's recovery were offered.

NEW YORK.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—On the fiftieth ballot the Republican Convention nominated Norman M. Allen for State Senator in place of Loren B. Sessions.

A Curious Russian Newspaper Project.

Pall Mall Gazette (London).

The Russian Government is said to be contemplating the execution of a project which is one most singular developments of paternal despotism. In order to encourage the love of reading and wean the peasants from the vodki shops it is proposed that the Government should publish a popular gazette, and that the volosts should receive and distribute every Sunday and holiday three or four copies in each village, where the villagers are to be assembled to listen to the public reading and discussion of its contents. The Russian press is engrossed with the discussion of this well-meaning but somewhat impracticable project. The *Poriadok* insists on the impossibility of publishing a newspaper which could be welcomed by the Orthodox, the Catholics, the Raskolniki, to say nothing of the Great and Little Russians, the Esthonians, the Finns, the Poles, the Tartars, and the Armenians; but that difficulty could surely be surmounted by special editions. The paper might be published and distributed, but the difficulty would be to make the rustics listen to its contents. If a tentative effort were made, say among the great Russian villages of the orthodox rite, it is possible that this novel adaptation of the sixteenth century expedient of "tuning the pulpits" might succeed. But the true method to foster a taste for reading, which is by no means extinct in the moujik, is to allow to the provincial press that liberty which at present is denied them. The Czar has quite enough on his hands at present without undertaking the duties of a newspaper editor, which beside could be much better performed by scores of his subjects if he would but let them try.

CASUALTIES.

Serious Results Attending an Apparently Insignificant Fire at Cincinnati.

One Person Killed and Several Others More or Less Seriously Injured.

Loss of Life and Property by a Severe Gale at Charleston, S. C.

Five Colored Children Burned to Death in Tennessee, and Three in Mississippi.

Three Men Killed in a Railroad Collision, and One in a Caving Mine.

SERIOUS RESULTS OF A FIRE.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 28.—The fire this morning on Court street was insignificant as a fire. It was immediately discovered and promptly extinguished. It was terrible in its results, owing to bad means of escape from the upper stories of the building. The fire started in a bale of hay and straw in a feed store on one of the ground floor apartments of a four-story brick building, the upper stories of which were used for cheap lodging-rooms. From the feed-store an open chute or inclosed hatchway extended to the fourth floor of the building, up which the hot air and smoke were conveyed. Seven persons sleeping in the fourth-floor rooms were badly suffocated, one of whom lost his life in jumping from a fourth-story window. The sufferers are Lee Langford, formerly of Aurora, Ind., badly; Fred Brown, wife, and 2-year-old child, badly, perhaps dangerously; August Berg and wife, slightly, made a narrow escape; E. Quimby, badly, besides suffocating from scorching hot air; Robert Warren, killed by jumping from a fourth-story window. Lee Langford jumped from the same window, alighted on a shed and escaped. Warren has been here a year, and went under an assumed name. His real name is said to be Robert Allen, of Nashville, son of G. C. Allen and brother of J. O. Allen, of the firm of Rich, Allen & Co., Nashville.

COLLISIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—A serious railway collision happened yesterday (Sunday) evening at Raynesville, on the Grand Trunk Railway, about fifty miles from Montreal, between a special going west and an east-bound freight-train. They were going full speed, and, a dense fog prevailing, the drivers did not see their danger until too late to slacken speed. The result was a fearful crash and a complete wreck of the trains. Hyslop, a fireman, was taken out in a critical state and subsequently died. Ford and Cliff, the drivers, were seriously but it is thought not fatally injured. A brakeman named Anderson was injured and taken to Lancaster, where he died. A brakeman named Nelson was instantly killed, his corpse being taken out terribly mangled. The cause of the accident was owing to the operator at Lancaster not having acquainted the driver of the western train to stop there to let the east-bound train pass. The operator and the switchman, who, it is claimed, is also to blame for the accident, have been arrested.

BRESLAU, Ont., Aug. 27.—A passenger-train on the Grand Trunk Railway was run into by a freight-train following at Grand River bridge. The locomotive and several cars of the freight-train were completely wrecked. The damage to the passenger-train was slight. No passengers were injured.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—A collision on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, near Birnham, between gravel and wood trains, wrecked both engines, and killed Engineer Michael Gray, Fireman Robert Bebinger, and a brakeman.

A MINE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 28.—William Rowe, of Benton, Wis., was killed Friday morning by the caving of a mine while working in the Dry-Bone diggings in Benton Township. At the time of the accident he was lying down and picking overhead under some dry bone, when about two tons of ore caved upon him, holding him fast. Seven or eight other men who were working in the mine hastened to his aid and worked as strong men will work to save the life of a comrade. At intervals during all the time they were at work he talked with them, telling them his condition and encouraging them in their task. He was extricated in about two hours, but lived only about ten minutes after being taken out. A coroner's inquest was held before Justice John Beck, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

EXPLOSION OF AN OIL-TANK.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—At 5 o'clock this morning a two-thousand-barrel still at the Standard Oil Works exploded with great violence. The oil had been drawn off a few days ago for repairs, which would have been run an hour later, and, if the explosion had occurred then, considerable loss of life must have been inevitable. The tank was full of gas from the oil, and in some mysterious way ignited when nobody was near. Damage to property, $8,000. The refuse oil burned some time, but the firemen by efficient work confined the flames to their original limits.

BOY FOOLING WITH A CARTRIDGE.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 27.—Frank Boyle, a boy 8 years of age, had the thumb and two fingers of his left hand and the ends of the thumb and forefinger of the right hand blown off by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. He was picking the cartridge with a hairpin, when it went off, inflicting permanent injury. His mother was standing by, but was not hurt.

A SAVAGE DOG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 28.—A child of Edward Morley was fatally bitten by a bulldog yesterday afternoon. The dog tore and lacerated the flesh in a terrible manner, and when driven off renewed its attack upon the child. The animal was killed. The child died to-day.

COLORED CHILDREN BURNED.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 27.—A house burned on John A. Smith's farm, near Booneville, last night. Three colored children were baked to coals.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—John C. Alexander's house burned at Carter's Creek Station. Five colored children were cremated.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—The mangled remains of an unknown man were found on the railroad track on the South Side at a late hour last night. In a pocket-diary the name of "John Kearney," Elston avenue, Chicago, was found.

CRUSHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 27.—Joseph Frey, a machinist of this city, to-day received fatal injuries by a heavy piece of machinery falling upon him in a mill he was fitting with machinery at Alexandria. He leaves a wife and family of grown-up children.

STORM-DAMAGE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28.—The easterly gale yesterday and last night caused a loss of about $140,000. Thomas P. Lesesne, son of Chancellor Lesesne, was swept from the sea-wall at the battery and drowned. Three colored persons at Sullivan's Island were drowned.

PILE-DRIVER ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 27.—Jackson Blair was fatally injured by the falling of a pile-driver and died at Little Plover Bridge, near Plover, Wis., last night. He only lived about three hours after he was hurt.

FATALLY INJURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 27.—D. Ross, a resident of Somerset, Wabash County, and father of Sheriff Ross, was thrown from a buggy while driving through Somerset to-day and fatally injured.

The Terrible Pellagra.

Naples Correspondent London Daily News.

It is about 150 years since the pellagra made its appearance in Europe, first in Spain, afterwards in France and Italy, and later in Greece and other countries. In Italy the scourge has assumed vast proportions. In the Province of Bergamo alone, in the year 1878, at least 20,000 persons, it is calculated, were afflicted with the terrible epidemic, almost 10 per cent of the agricultural population of that province. The effect of the malady is a complete degradation of the physical and intellectual powers. The greater part of the victims either die in lunatic asylums and hospitals or commit suicide, leaving the seeds of the malady (a sad heritage) to their children. This is a terrible picture, and Signor Alborghetti, a member of the Provincial Commission of Bergamo, from whose report, lately published, I gathered the above particulars, advocates the most urgent and stringent measures on the part of the Government to arrest the ravages of the disease. As it has been incontestably proved that the pellagra made its appearance and increased with the increased cultivation of maize, that—whatever the difference of soil, climate, race, social regulations, manners and customs—those places only are infected where the food of the agricultural population consists chiefly in maize flour in the shape of polcenta or bread, and that even those already affected with the malady are speedily cured if their diet be varied with meat, vegetables, etc., Signor Alborghetti advocates a radical reform in the food of the agricultural laborers. He proposes that economical kitchens, superintended by provincial commissions and regulated according to the size of the different parishes and the number of persons afflicted with the disease, should be established, and that the medical officers of the parishes, at the first sign of the pellagra invading a hitherto untouched district, should have the power to give tickets to the agricultural laborers enabling them to partake of the benefits of such economical kitchens. This, he says, is the best, most rapid, and efficient way to put an end to the epidemic.

EAST CHICAGO.

Some Further Details Concerning the New Town—It Contemplates Lumber-Yards, Manufactories, and a New Stock-Yard.

The unearthing of one of the greatest land and railway speculations of the age has just been accomplished, and the developments which have come to light within the past day or so are most astounding, and by many people will be hardly credited until they have seen the convincing proofs, which shall follow.

For some time there has been a noticeable activity in the real-estate circles of Hyde Park and adjacent property in Indiana.

Especially has it been observed that the swamps, the duck ponds, and all the acre property lying around the foot of Lake Michigan, the Calumet River, Calumet Lake, and Wolf Lake, have been quietly slipping out of the hands of those persons who have held the same for years, and paid taxes thereupon, and groaned in spirit over the frequency and amount of the outgo. Most of the property was deemed to be fit for few objects, and the greatest income reaped from thousands of acres of it was that obtained through a quiet preseverance at catching the millions of bullfrogs which haunted the district and piped pleasant melodies to the solitary inhabitants at night. Who it was that was purchasing the property nobody seemed to know particularly, and why it was sought for few appeared to take interest enough to inquire into. The one fact that no blow or parade of the operations was made, that the negotiations were conducted quietly, and that a fair price and cash down was paid, was sufficient information for most of the people who had any knowledge of the transaction. To their mind it was evidently some ordinary speculative transaction, same parties evidently desirous of buying in a good lot of property in that locality and holding it for the advance that is sure to come on present prices.

What will be the surprise of the people when they learn that not less than 25,000 acres of land within a radius of sixty square miles, including over one-half of the entire Village of Hyde Park, is now in the hands of not more than five gigantic corportions, and that there are projects on foot which will require the investment of millions of money within a very short space of time!

Among the various enterprises which are on the tapis to the south of Chicago, the Town of Pullman, heretofore looked upon as one of the greatest wonders of the present day, it is said, will shine in a secondary light.

The projects are so recently sprung, and their vastness so entirely beyond all ordinary ideas, that when they are presented in all their various lights they will simply astonish the world.

One of the schemes is the erection of a new city, to be known as "East Chicago," at the foot of Lake Michigan and near the opening of the Wolf River. This stream is to be dredged, extensive docks will be built, and a grand harbor made which will accommodate the most extensive lumber interests. The company which controls this town has purchased in the neighborhood of 13,000 acres in Indiana and Hyde Park. Part of the land which it has obtained in Indiana is the 8,000-acre tract at Sheffield known as the "Jake Forseyth" property. Here it was that Mr. Forseyth some years ago attempted to found a great city all alone by himself. He bought a vast amount of land, built the town of Sheffield, erected a big hotel there, and had all preparations to branch out in a very extensive manner when the panic came and blighted all his hopes. He has struggled hard to save his property, and it has had tough work to survive the strain of a $200,000 mortgage. But now, it is claimed, Mr. Forseyth's ideas have a prospect of all being materialized, and tenfold too, by a combination with the money, the skill, and the ability to do whatever they undertake.

"Jake Forseyth" withdraws from the arena, the Town of Sheffield dies away, and in its place arises the City of "East Chicago," with a combination representing

TWENTY MILLIONS OF MONEY

behind it, and such men as Samuel J. Tilden, Senator Barnum, Gov. Cornell, Gen. McCook, C. N. Jordan, Alexander and Green, of New York, and many others of their associates. The plan upon which they are at work is one of quite recent origin, and yet it is one into which they have entered in a most hearty and effective manner. The ideas which they will endeavor to carry out are:

First, to obtain a complete control over as much property in the section of the country where they are to work as it is possible for them to get hold of at anything like a reasonable price.

Secondly, to found at the mouth of Wolf River a great city, which shall embrace all the manufacturing interests which it is possible for them to get to locate there, and it is said that the local inducements which they hold out to the manufacturers have resulted in their having already made agreements with enough great works to render certain a population of at least 20,000 as soon as the buildings can be erected for them to occupy. It is also said that agreements have been entered into with a number of the largest lumber firms and breweries in the city by which they will locate at the new town.

Thirdly, as part of the scheme it is proposed to erect a new Stock-Yards, which shall be laid out upon the most improved plan and embrace everything in the way of business places, packing-houses, and contingent elevators, that can be desired; and,

Fourthly, in connection with the whole general plan is the grand four-track steel-rail belt-line railroad around the city, all the plans for which, it would appear, have about been consummated, although the right of way has not been obtained yet. The Company which intends operating this road is stocked at $10,000,000. It is most all of it held by the various railroads which will have occasion to use it and the parties aforementioned who control the new City of East Chicago; and it is proposed, that, as soon as each company has accomplished certain ends which they are driving at, they be consolidated into one grand organization with a capital of $20,000,000. The Belt-Line Company will be run as much as possible in the interest of the City of East Chicago, which shall be its eastern terminal point.

It is furthermore said that every endeaver will be made by the various roads to build up the new Stock-Yards. The opinion of many is that the present locality of the Stock-Yards is anything but as advantageous as it might be, and the corporation is entirely too close to suit a great many people. The immense profits which it has made, and the fact that it has had all the business that it was able to take care of, has convinced capitalists that new Stock-Yards might be established at East Chicago and run at a profit. Especially so will this be likely when the fact of the position that the various railroads will occupy in connection with them is taken into consideration. Located at the point contemplated the Stock-Yards will be much more satisfactory to the citizens of Chicago, as they will then get none of the sickening odors that are wafted on the night breeze when the wind blows off Bridgeport. There will also be some very attractive features to the stock-shippers, as well, in this new arrangement, as it is said that it will make a difference of several dollars a car in the cost of transportation when the new company gets down to work. It is said that they can afford to, and probably will, carry cars around the "Belt Line" at the rate of $2 a car.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES

of the whole scheme has been the wonderful secrecy in which the workers have moved. It was most essential to them, in order to make a success of it, that they should keep the matter as quiet as possible, for should the property-owners in the district where they sought to locate get wind of their project they would have been unapproachable. So they went to work in their quiet, modest manner, with a vast amount of money to back them up, and proceeded to rake in all the stray acres which they could lay their hands upon.

A prominent member of the Company stated that the "premature publication of their plans" would cost the Company thousands of dollars, delay them greatly, and upset many of their pet schemes, "because," he added, "we are negotiating for a couple of thousand additional acres to complete our tract, and shall probably perfect the purchase next week at a fair price, but if you go and publish everything, it will only be at a most extortionate price that we will be able to get the property, and, besides," he added nervously, "it will injure our prospects in getting our right of way. Don't you see that the moment the property-owners come to see what we are after they will be utterly unapproachable."

"Where shall you seek to get a right of way,—through what part of the Village of Hyde Park?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, goodness; you don't suppose I would tell you that. Why it would spoil everything."

"Is the route surveyed?"

"Now, look here. I don't want anything said about this matter at all. Can't it be suppressed?" asked the Belt-Line representative anxiously.

The reporter answered in the negative.

"But I know that the parties interested in it are not prepared to give it to the press yet. Come, wait a week or so, and I'll tell you everything; but don't go and publish anything now. It will be a most expensive piece of publicity to us."

The reporter explained that he was there not to discuss the suppression of what he did know, but to gain information upon points which he was not posted upon.

"It's all nonsense though to go and for the sake of getting a piece of news put us to the expense of many dollars," explained the Belt-Line man.

"That is none of my business," said the reporter. "I know that this scheme is under way, and do not propose to hold back any information I have from the public." And thus the interview terminated.

Among other rumors of extensive real-estate operations that the reporter ran across while investigating the Belt-Line project was one to the effect that the Wagner Car Company, with William H. Vanderbilt at its back, had been quietly purchasing several thousand acres of land in the extreme southern part of Hyde Park with the intention of starting there as early as possible a new town much after the style of Pullman, which they would endeavor to excel in magnitude. Pullman and Wagner are the two great rivals in the running of palace-cars, and it is no more than natural that the latter should be envious of the magnificent works of the former and seek to equal or eclipse them. Just how much truth there is in the rumor it is impossible at this writing to say, but certain it is that there are some very mysterious movements in property in the locality mentioned, and parties who ought to know something about the matter are confident that early preparation is being made for the foundation of the manufacturing Town of "Wagner" on a very elaborate scale at an early date.

DR. TANNER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28.—Friends of Dr. H. S. Tanner in Minneapolis discredit the story of his death in Amsterdam. They say after he left the lecture-field he invented an anesthetic and went into partnership with a Chicago dentist. He was in Chicago about two months ago. His return was not lucrative, and he left Chicago to go to Corry, Pa., where his friends believe he now is. Dr. Tanner was divorced from his wife, and had no children. Either the Amsterdam story or your cable correspondent is a fraud.

THE DYNAMITE PATRIOTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The *Tribune* says: "Probably the notice sent to the Chicago papers warning 'Americans and friends of Ireland' against embarking upon British vessels after Sept. 1 is only a stupid joke, but if any British steamer should be missing soon after that date the self-advertised dynamite villains and skirmishing-fund rascals will do well to hunt an obscure hiding-place without a moment's delay."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is the surest insect-killer. It makes short work of roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs. Also preserves valuable furs and woolens from the ravages of moths. Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

DRESS GOODS.

EARLY IMPORTATIONS OF NEW Dress Fabrics AT BOTH STORES OF CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

West End Dry Goods House, Madison and Peoria-sts., AND North Side Dry Goods House, N. Clark and Erie-sts.

A cordial invitation is given for the inspection of the latest French, Saxony, and English Novelties in

AUTUMN DRESS GOODS,

Of our own importation, and including many Special Designs only manufactured for our trade.

These goods are in the choicest and latest shades and effects, and cover the widest range of grades and prices, from low and medium to rich and high cost materias.

Among the new goods are FOULES, MELANGES, ARMURE BEGE CREPES, CASHMERE OMBRES, INDIENNES, MORA FANCIES, PLAID ATYIRASOI, ILLUMINATED FANCIES, Tinsel Plaids, CHECKS, PLAID D'OR ECCOSSE, &c., &c.

Also, Stylish Novelties in PLAIN, OMBRE, and RIBBED PLUSHES, PLUSH BROCADES, VELVETS, &c., in all latest shades to match new Dress Fabrics.

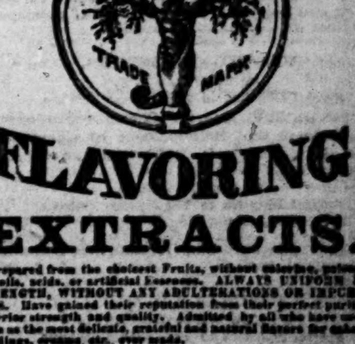
Also, latest shades and newest styles in Brocade Satins, Oriental and Roman Stripes, Surahs, Rhadames, Satins, and Gros Grains.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's SPECIAL



FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

MARINE NEWS.

The Tug W. L. Ewing Collides with the Schooner Lincoln Dall Off the Crib.

Description of a New Marine Light That Will Burn for Thirty-five Days.

Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures—Miscellaneous—Along the Docks.

HOME GATHERINGS.

YESTERDAY.

In marine circles yesterday there was apparently no improvement upon the dullness of the previous day, the arrivals being confined to a few steam-barges and line propellers and lumber-vessels. The weather was exceedingly warm, which proved a bonanza to the excursion boats, both steam and sail, and every trip made by them must have been profitable, as the loads of passengers were only limited by the capacity of the different craft.

DOCK NOTES.

The Sailors' Union meets to-morrow evening.

There was quite a fleet of lumber vessels at the lumber market yesterday evening.

Captains of incoming vessels report that they have been troubled all the way up from the Straits by smoke.

The tug R. Davis, libeled at Sheboygan for $160 seamen's wages, will be sold by the United States Marshal Sept. 3.

The Secretary of the Treasury is advertising for proposals for building a life-saving station at Portage Lake Canal, Michigan.

A tug captain and a bridgetender had a little "scrap" yesterday, growing out of a misunderstanding (?) regarding the opening of the bridge. No funeral.

The tug W. H. Wolf, Capt. James McGinn, left last night for Milwaukee, towing the hull of the burned steam-barge George T. Burroughs, at which port the wreck is to be rebuilt.

The regular Sabbath religious service for the benefit of sailors and tugmen was held yesterday afternoon at the lumber market. These meetings grow larger with each recurring Sunday, and those having charge feel greatly encouraged.

Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock the tug W. L. Ewing collided with the schooner Lincoln Dall, stoving in the port bow of the schooner and causing damage estimated at between $500 and $600. The accident happened a mile or two north of the Water-Works Crib, out in the lake. A dense fog prevailed at the time, preventing the Captain of the tug from properly judging the distance of the vessel. The tug towed the Dall into port.

The tugmen of Toledo are all excited over the speed of the tugs in the harbor, and the tugs Green and Drake are both carrying new brooms and claiming to be the fastest. If the Captains of the Green and Drake will bring their insignificant craft around to this port they can be matched to pull and run against two tugs here—the Van Schaaick and the Florence. The Van Schaaick will tow them both together around the river, and the Florence, provided the "Governor" is placed in the pilot-house, will tackle either one of them singly.

The Government pier was black with people yesterday afternoon witnessing the operations of Capt. Falcon, the submarine diver. The Captain made several descents, remaining under water one time fully fifty-five minutes. He succeeded in recovering quite a number of articles of jewelry. Among the things recovered was a magnificent gold medal belonging to a prominent Knight Templar of this city, a present to him from one of the visiting Commanderies at the time of the Triennial Conclave here a year ago. It is estimated that from 6,000 to 8,000 visited the pier while Capt. Falcon was making his descents. The sight of the uncouth dress of the veteran diver was a source of wonder and merriment to the vast crowd, all of whom returned to the shore as well pleased as if they had attended a circus or a base-ball game.

AROUND THE LAKES.

THE PINTSCH MARINE LIGHT.

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* "The steamer Shady-Side on the evening of Aug. 23 carried about 200 gentlemen down the bay to see the lighted buoy recently placed in position near the Scotland lightship by the Pintsch Company. The lighted buoy was visible fully five miles distant. Upon near approach it was seen to be inclosed in a glass case, thick enough to withstand the waves, and so arranged that the salt from the sea will not adhere to it. It is placed five feet above the surface of the water, and is regulated to burn for thirty-five days and nights. In Europe, where these buoys are almost generally used, an automatic arrangement is attached which turns off the light at daylight and turns it on at dusk, but the cost of the arrangement exceeds the price of the light itself. The lights last, according to their size, from thirty-five to 120 days. Among the guests were several pilots and a steamship Captain each of whom spoke in hearty terms of the light, and commended it for its cheapness, durability, and improvement over the system of lightships. The suggestion was made that a dozen of lighted buoys in the harbor would not be so expensive as one lightship, with the advantages that readily can be discerned at once. The Pintsch system of lighting was introduced into this country by Gen. George R. Blanchard, and among the American directors are Jose F. Navarro, W. R. Jewett, and several other well-known capitalists."

THE HARBOR AT PORT SHERMAN.

This is how a correspondent writes to the Muskegon *Advocate* regarding the harbor at Port Sherman: "All of our harbor and river improvements are controlled by a Board of Engineer corps of the army. Under this Board is an officer of the corps in each local district with his sub-officers, and, last of all, the Inspectors. This machinery works nicely. Information concerning any improvement goes from the Inspector through the district official up to the Board. The Board put their heads together, discuss, make orders and specifications, which are sent down through the district official to the Inspector, who sees them carried out to the letter. This omniscient Board, fromall they have been able to learn of our harbor and our needs, have scientifically concluded ultimately to extend both our piers 800 feet seaward, so as to secure a channel eighteen feet deep for the passage of large boats; also, to widen the channel 120 feet. The work laid out for this season was to finish the last crib on the north pier, then to sink four new cribs fifty feet in length, starting 120 feet north of the new north pier in the line of the new north pier, and exactly even with the end of the old. Several years will be required to complete the entire scheme. Of course the present north pier will be moved to the new line. The work this season is to complete the last crib on the north pier."

HAD TO TAKE HIS OLD CREW.

Toronto *Mail:* "Another specimen of the strength of the Seamen's Union in Kingston was exhibited Wednesday on board the schooner Pulaski, of Oswego. The Captain refused to pay the Union wages, and discharged his men. Mr. Crowley, President of the Union, went on board and pointed out to the Captain the folly of his action in this matter, and reminded him of the experience dearly bought by Messrs. Calvin & Sons, Garden Island, early this season. They had imported men from Scotland, paying all their expenses, who, on arriving, joined the Union, and refused to work at less than Union wages. The Captain was determined, however, and spent hours in a fruitless search for a fresh crew. Failing to find even one man, he took the old crew back at their terms, and started for Oswego, a wiser and sadder man."

IMPROVING ERIE HARBOR.

Advices from Erie state that an improvement has just been completed at that harbor which will doubtless be much appreciated by vessel-masters. The north pier to the channel has been lengthened several hundred feet, which, it is claimed, will prevent the formation of the sandbar at the entrance of the harbor that has for so many years been a dread to navigators. It also gives vessels running in to get out of a storm more room to tie up. The south pier will also be built out.

COMPLAINING BITTERLY.

Cleveland *Leader:* "Vesselmen are complaining bitterly about the scarcity of the sailing fleet, and say they never have experienced such a season. Freights are good, but very few vessels are offering. Strong competition at Erie may have something to do with it."

A NEW TRADE.

Toronto *Globe:* "The propeller Europe has reached here with a cargo of pig-iron consigned from Marquette to Montreal. This is a new trade. Canadians ship ore and stone to the States, and the iron is then returned at a cheaper rate than we can manufacture it."

VESSEL CHARTERS.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Charters—Schooners F. A. Georger and Bolivia, coal to Chicago at $1.20; the propeller D. Ballentine and consort Moore go to Erie and load coal for Chicago.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 28.—Chartered—Schooners Kate Winslow and C. G. King, coal to Chicago, private terms; bark Constitution, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, at $1.35.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW WELLAND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 28.—It is proposed to send the first vessel through the new Welland Canal this week. The vessel will be the barge Enterprise. She is very nearly, if not altogether, the full size of the new lock, and if loaded it is expected that her passage through will give the new canal a very fair trial, and will make apparent any defect that may exist.

ADVANCE IN CANAL FREIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Canal carriers have succeeded in obtaining the advance in rates asked for, and there are prospects of a still further advance. Wheat was taken at 4¼ cents to New York, and corn at 3⅞ cents. Later boatmen asked 4 cents on corn, while shippers were willing to pay 3½ cents. It is thought 4 cents will be paid to-morrow.

THE PROPELLER LEHIGH ASHORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 28.—The propeller Lehigh, which passed here Saturday morning, is ashore on Middle Island Reef and is in a bad position, oppressed with east and southeast winds. The tugs Quayle and Crusade left here this afternoon to render what assistance is needed. The Quayle had a large lighter in tow.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—The Mate of the scow Sea Star was taken ill outside, and when the vessel arrived here he was so low that the physician would not permit him to be moved to the hospital.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Aug. 28.—Arrived—Steamer Northern Queen, from Chicago, with grain, general freight, and excursionists.

Sailed—Steamer Northern Queen, for Chicago, passengers and freight.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Ashtabula, coal.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Tempest, Montague, lumber.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop John Leatham, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Albert Miller, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Columbia, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Carrier, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Joses, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Maumee Valley, Manistee, lumber.
Schr I. M. Forrest, Manistee, lumber.
Schr O. M. Bond, Oswego, coal.
Schr Erastus Corning, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Brunette, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Japan, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. M. Mason, Highwater, poles.
Schr A. M. Beers, Bay de Noque, posts.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minnie Slauson, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr T. R. Merritt, Kingston, ties and iron.
Schr Porter, Buffalo, coal.
Schr W. B. Ogden, Masonville, lumber.
Schr Mary, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Kate Gillett, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr George Murray, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Adirondac, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr David Stewart, Cleveland, coal.
Schr A. Bradley, Grand Traverse Bay, bark.
Schr Arctic, Traverse Bay, cobble-stone.
Schr James Couch, Cleveland, coal.
Schr S. G. Andrews, St. Joseph Island, posts.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Jessie Hoyt, Ford River, poles.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr C. A. King, Elk Rapids, pig-iron.
Schr Adventure, Grindstone City, grindstones.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Kelly, Oswego, coal.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Montague, lumber.
Schr Sam Cook, Oswego, coal.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Charlevoix, lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, ties.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Laffrinier, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Yankee Blade, Jacksonport, wood and posts.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop S. J. Truesdell, Ludington, light.
Prop Tempest, Montague, light.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, 65,000 bu corn.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop Swallow, Montague, light.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.
Schr Celt, White Lake, light.
Schr Metropolis, Muskegon, light.
Schr Telegraph, Ludington, light.
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, light.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 28—9:30 p. m.—Passed Up—Propellers Scotia, Conestoga, Atlantic, Queen of the West, P. H. Birkhead and barges, East Saginaw and barges, Egyptian and consort; schooners S. H. Kimball, Mary Lyon, Col. Ellsworth, E. Jones, Cheney Ames, Hercules, J. Waters, David Vance, and Nassau.

Down—Propellers China, Arizona, Russia, St. Louis, Juniata, Smith Moore, Arabia, James Fisk, Jr., City of Mt. Clemens, Prindiville and barges, H. B. Tuttle with schooner E. P. Beals and consort, James Davidson and consort, Thomas Palmer and consort, A. R. Exeo and barge, Alaska and consort, Benton and barges, Wales and consorts, George L. Colwell and barges; schooners Louisa, Minnie Davis, Canada, A. H. Morris, Pathfinder, H. A. Kent, Zach Chandler, Lizzie A. Law, Nevada, Mauzenola, Bavaria, Itasca, Nett Woodward; steamers Flora and Pearl; tug Vulcan and raft. Wind north, brisk. Weather smoky.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Arrived—Propellers Buffalo, Colorado, Annie Young, Fountain City, Newburg, W. T. Graves, D. Ballentine, Wissahickon, William Edwards, New York, and Vanderbilt, and schooners George W. Adams, A. B. Moore, Marion, and Golden Fleece, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propellers Colorado, Rochester, New York, Oneida, and T. H. Ketchum, coal; propeller Waverly; schooners Golden Fleece, George S. Hazard, Bolivia, and B. F. Bruce, coal, for Chicago; propeller Japan, Duluth; propeller Nahant, coal, Milwaukee; barge Genesee Chief, coal, Alpena.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 28.—Arrived—Steamers Forest City, Argonaut, Raleigh, Rube Richards, Leland, and Minnesota; schooners H. H. Brown, Lem Ellsworth, Typo, Lucerne, May Richards, Morning Light, Jessie Lynn, John Wesley, Hallavan, and P. Baldwin.

No departures.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 28.—Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Scotia, Waverly, and Colorado, merchandise; propeller Rufus Prannery; schooners Champion and M. I. Wilcox, coal.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 28.—Arrived from below—Steam-barge C. J. Kershaw and schooners Thomas Quayle, Graten, and Norway.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 28.—Entered—Propeller Philadelphia, grain, Chicago.

WIFE-BANGING.

Thomas O'Grady, a periodical drunkard and wife-beater, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, and was locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station to await the result of injuries which his wife received in jumping out of a window to escape him. O'Grady came home to No. 34 Sholto street drunk at 2:15 yesterday morning, and began quarreling with and abusing his wife. Become enraged he struck at her several times, and threatened to kill her, and she to escape him ran into a bedroom. He forced in the door, and in her excitement she jumped out of a second-story window unmindful of the consequences. Her left ankle was broken, and owing to her delicate condition she was so badly injured that Dr. Murphy, who was summoned to attend her, entertained fears that she would not survive the shock. Last night, however, Mrs. O'Grady seemed in a fair way of improvement.

A Thrilling Experience.

Boston Advertiser.

Mr. L. H. Cushing and Mr. A. F. Cushing had a thrilling experience on Tuesday evening last. They were driving in a carriage, and when within ten feet of the crossing at the Old Colony Station of the South Shore Railroad they saw a train almost upon them. Mr. Cushing at once pulled his horse around to the right, in the hope that the animal, which was not of a timorous disposition, would stand quietly until the train had passed. Instead of doing so, however, the horse immediately ran up to the railroad, just outside the rails, at a violent pace, dragging after it the covered carriage to which it was attached. The inmates could do nothing to check its speed, and with a frantic horse in front and the train beside them their plight was not an enviable one. On leaving the road, the horse dragged the carriage past the end of a rail fence which extended out of the woods, breaking off the rails like so many matches, and then through a dry culvert, about three feet deep. Before reaching that, however, the train had overtaken the team, and, running beside it, had knocked out several spokes in one of the forward wheels, which, thus weakened, fell apart by the shock of striking the culvert, so that the rim flew in one direction, the hub in another, and the spokes in a dozen. The horse continued to run, the carriage being kept upright by leaning against the rapidly-moving cars until the train had passed, when the vehicle, losing its support, fell over, the other front wheel and the dashboard were torn off, and the team and the men fell by the side of the track in a very demoralized condition. By unexplained good chance, neither men nor horse were hurt in the slighest degree.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

VANDERBILT'S PALACE.

An Interior View of the Great House on Fifth Avenue, New York.

Three Magnificent Dwellings in One—Doors of Bronze, Pavements of Mosaic, and Columns of Marble.

The Paintings on Ceilings and Walls—A Manison Without a Garden.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

The great Vanderbilt palace on Fifth avenue approaches completion. For three years it has been in course of erection, and is now so nearly finished that its owner expects to occupy it before Christmas. In size, in elegance, in costliness, there is no house like it. A few Princes and Emperors of the Old World may have more pretentious palaces, but it has been reserved for an American sovereign to eclipse them in the construction of an edifice which, while it contains all that can be desired in architecture and in art, is also replete with everything that contributes to the comfort of a real home.

Fifth avenue is one of the

GRANDEST RESIDENCE STREETS IN THE WORLD.

It is all new, its buildings having been put within the last thirty years. Most of the splendid ones are not yet a dozen years old. At Thirty-fourth street stands A. T. Stewart's beautiful white marble house, superb and costly. Vanderbilt's mansion fronts the avenue on the whole block extending from Fifty-first to Fifty-second street, on the western side. On the eastern side of the avenue, one block below, stands the stately Roman Catholic Cathedral, which is now finished with the exception of the two spires.

The Vanderbilt residence is of brown stone. It is commonly spoken of as a mansion, but it is really two. One of these is the one Mr. William H. Vanderbilt builds for his own residence; the other is a present to his two daughters. This, although it appears to be one house, is divided into two. The entrance of the northern one is on Fifty-second street, while that of the other is in the massive portico which connects the two buildings. These are of brown stone also, and are four stories high. Mr. Vanderbilt's, which is at the Fifty-first street end of the block, is 74 by 115 feet, while the other is a few feet smaller. Though so immense, there is nothing heavy in the appearance of the twin buildings. It is necessary to walk around these buildings awhile, and carefully scan them from several points of view, before one can realize how enormous they are. By the courtesy of John B. Snook, the architect, your correspondent was taken through the vast structure.

AT THE DOOR.

At the outset, see this great paving-stone, the largest ever brought to this city. Solomon may have quarried such stones, but until now our quarrymen have not. It is fifteen feet wide, twenty-five feet and two inches long, and eight inches thick. It was quarried at Barryville and cost $5,000. It weighs about forty tons. It was brought to the city on a canal-boat built expressly for it. The other stones are twelve or thirteen feet wide and fifteen long, and all are laid on three parallel walls or solid rock. All these stones are now in position, and the pavement is complete.

Standing directly opposit to the buildings, and taking in the whole front, we see a majestic exterior. The plot of ground is inclosed by a stone coping surmounted at intervals by richly-cut pillars, on which will be placed lamps elaborately worked in bronze. The space between the wall and the buildings is sodded with grass, and there is grass in the rear, instead of a garden of flowers, for reasons which will hereafter appear. As a whole the exterior is remarkably square, and not very ornate, being in these respects in striking contrast with William K. Vanderbilt's white-stone mansion on the next corner northward. Absence of bold and striking architectural ornament is more than compensated for by the elaboration of carving in detail. On the lower story on all sides of the building runs a wide entablature of wild grape-vines deeply cut in the stone. On the second and third stories are entablatures in radically different style, but forming a most felicitous combination, that on the third story being a renaissance, especially bold in design and rich in execution. From the outside the fourth story does not look like a story at all. Its windows are reticulated in such a way that the glass will not show from the street. Below it runs a gutter of solid bronze, with open-mouthed lions' heads at short intervals. Above it is the cornice, which is seventy-six feet from the pavement.

THE PORTICO OF ENTRANCE.

The two houses are connected by a solid and spacious portico, whose exterior is of brown stone, but whose interior is set with mosaics of curious marbles, and will be furnished with a costly pavement of tile. A skylight of glass and iron will shed down on this pavement a pleasant light through windows of elaborate stained glass. This portico is reached by a pavement of stone tiling, which extends some thirty feet from the line of frontage on Fifth avenue. Its front will be open to air and sunshine. On the right is the entrance to Mrs. Sloane's house. On the left we enter Vanderbilt's house through the famous double bronze doors, which are said to cost $25,000. This wonderful piece of art-work will be one of the last things to be placed in position. The entrance to Mrs. Sloane's house will be furnished with a door much less costly, but very elegant.

First let us enter the part of the structure devoted to Mr. Vanderbilt's daughters. Both of these ladies have families. Mrs. Sloane is the wife of a member of the great carpet-house of Sloane, and Mrs. Shepard's husband is Elliott F. Shepard, a prominent member of the bar of this city. As before said, the houses of each of these are under one roof, and from the outside appear to be one house. The entrance to the Shepard house is on Fifty-second street. The two houses are entirely separate, but there is a connecting door by which they may be thrown together.

In all the three houses there are no two rooms alike in finish or decorations. The Sloane and Shepard houses are by no means as gorgeous in their finish as the mansion of the paternal Vanderbilt. Yet they are far in excess of anything hitherto seen in this city.

THE GREATEST.

It was well to make the first visit to this part of the extensive pile. They are magnificent, but this is far more so. Mr. Vanderbilt has the advantage in his own house of occupying the space which he has in the other part used for two dwellings. Everything here is on a larger scale as well as of greater costliness. Entering through the doorway in which the $25,000 bronze doors will swing, we plant our feet in a hall, the pavement of which will be of tile and mosaic, and will cost $30,000. It is in the centre of the house. It extends by a series of galleries to the roof, openings being made through the floors of the upper stories. The floors are supported by great iron columns, faced with various kinds of many-colored Egyptian and other African marbles. A rich mantel of Egyptian marble, with open fire-place, faces the entrance door. On the west the great hall opens to the picture-gallery; on the south, to the dining-room, which is on the Fifty-first street corner, fronting Fifth avenue. On the east it leads to the parlor, drawing-room, and library,—these three rooms being in a range on the Fifth avenue front. The great stairway is on the north side. It is wide enough for the stairway of a meeting-house, and is richly carved in solid oak. The bronze newel-post at its base will cost about $2,000. The wall-frescoes of the hall are for the most part finished. They are rich with gilding, especially on the frieze-work which appears on the balustrades of the several floors, and which is pierced with panels for the reception of paintings on canvas. The walls of the hall and stairway are chiefly done in crimson, with a style of gilding which at first sight looks as if intended to simulate brick-work. It is odd, and does not, until closely examined, strike a beholder pleasantly. But the eye soon becomes accustomed to it, as it is seen to bring out the other fresco-work in delightful contrast.

PLACE FOR PAINTINGS.

The picture-gallery is the largest apartment in the house. It is thirty-two by forty-eight, and as high as two stories. Lighted from above by a curiously-constructed combination of roof and skylight, it will afford on every foot of its extensive wall perfect light for the display of oil-paintings. At one end is the aquarelle-room, which is separated only by an archway. This is fifteen by thirty-two feet, and has a gallery. At the other end of the picture-gallery, and connected with it, is the conservatory, which is the same in size as the aquarelle-room. On the second floor, between hall and picture-gallery, is a cozy nook for an orchestra, the music from which can be equally heard in either place. A skylight, which will be furnished with stained glass, will throw a flood of tinted daylight on the hall. At night the 169 gas-burners, which are already in position, will keep darkness away. The whole house is wired for electric lights, with a view to introducing such fixtures as may prove desirable. These have not yet been decided on, as there is no telling how many varieties of electric light may be invented between now and the time of the completion of the mansions.

THE DINING-ROOM.

The dining-room is twenty-eight feet by thirty-six, and is large enough for any ordinary banquet. For anything very extraordinary the picture-gallery could be used. The elaborate magnificence of this dining-room is almost beyond description. The wood is dark English oak, with many carvings in bold relief. At the eastern end of the room is a richly-carved mantel supporting an immense mirror. The ceiling is arched and paneled,—the panels being of repoussé papier maché work, liberally gilded in curious designs. Between the windows on Fifty-first street are buffets of oak, lined with crimson velvet, and faced with heavy plate-glass. These will contain plaques and other fine porcelains. A wainscoting of paneled and carved oak extends around the room to the hight of several feet. The wall between this and the cornice is to be decorated with tapestries and paintings.

Adjoining the dining-room is the butler's pantry, containing two large burglar-proof safes for silver, and a wealth of oaken closets for table-furnishings. The kitchen is below, being of the same size as the dining-room, and is finished in hard oak. The kitchen-range seems about as large as a street-car. The sinks are to be of fine white marble. A gigantic refrigerator just outside the kitchen would hold an iceberg in addition to the articles of food necessarily stored there. While we are looking at the kitchen we ramble through the basement, and see the laundries, the immense coal-vaults, the places for the engines for the elevators and the electric lights, and the labyrinth of pipes for heat and water, and ventilation, and the servants' parlor, where the "help" may have as good a time as anybody when not actually on duty.

UP-STAIRS AGAIN.

The parlor, or drawing-room, is twenty-five feet by thirty-one, and is finished in elaborate style with much carved and paneled work. It opens to a large balcony on Fifth avenue. The library, in ebony, is at one end, and on the other is a smaller parlor in Japanese style. This is an odd-looking room. Its prevailing feature is bright-red cherry-wood, polished almost like a mirror. The ceiling, which is shaped like that of a real Japanese house, is decked with bamboos, split in half and nailed to the plastering. All these rooms, as well a reception-room at the main entrance, open on the hall.

Now we ascend the broad stairway, and find the rooms in the second story devoted to the comfort of Mr. Vanderbilt and his family. Here the walls around the gallery of the hall are frescoed with the same crimson-and-gold in brick pattern as below. The stairway is amply lighted by the skylight of the hall. Mr. Vanderbilt's immediate family, residing with him, consists of himself, his wife, one daughter, and one son. Each has a capacious bedroom, with separate dressing-room. Of these, Mrs. Vanderbilt's room is the most elegant. It is over the main parlor, with a balcony on Fifth avenue. The balcony is already embellished and will be made very beautiful with bronze decorations. The elaborate cabinet-work of Mrs. Vanderbilt's room was all made in France, of amaranth, rosewood, ebony, and various other woods arranged in harmonious and tasteful combinations. There is an immense quantity of inlaid work in this room. Above the wainscoting the walls will be covered with satin and tapestry. The ceiling will be adorned with one large and costly painting of great beauty, executed by Jules Lefebvre, a famous French artist. It is to be stretched over the whole ceiling, from cornice to cornice. The painting represents the dream of a poet, who, with an invocation to the Goddess of Night upon his lips, has sunk to sleep on a summer evening under a starry sky. The departure of night and the coming of day are represented by Phœbus, with crescent moon upon his brow, retiring, while Aurora, in a silver car, rides over the scattering mists and ushers in the opening day. The rising vapors melt away and disclose the edge of the rising sun. In all its appointments Mrs. Vanderbilt's room is the most elegant on this floor. Caryatides carved in dark woods support the mantel, which holds a large and heavy bevel-edged mirror. In the dressing-room adjoining this apartment the bath-tub is of silver-plated metal, and the doors to the closets are heavy mirrors, which slide easily and noiselessly.

Mr. Vanderbilt's room is over the dining-room, and is light and cheerful, although not so fine in its cabinet-work as Mrs. Vanderbilt's. His dressing-room is with sliding mirrors, concealing closets and bathing apparatus, and is finished in mahogany and polished brass.

Miss Vanderbilt's room is finished in rosewood inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The frescoed ceiling, by a curious conceit, represents cobwebs on a yellow ground. These are the only cobwebs that will be allowed in the house. The walls of this room are covered with satin. The dressing-room is in light satin-wood, with panels of mirrors on wall and in ceiling, producing an effect not unlike that which is noticed in some of the much-mirrored Pullman cars.

Young Mr. Vanderbilt's room is in dark mahogany, with a wealth of book-shelves and with wall-trimmings in stamped leather. It does not look as cheerful as some of the other rooms, but will make a cozy little place for the young man to do his reading and studying in. It is about twenty feet square. The bedroom, which joins it, is about half that size.

AND YET THERE IS MORE.

We ascend from this bewildering array of fine finish and elegant decoration to the third story. Here are rooms for guests,—the entrance being, as in the story below, from the gallery around the open space above the lower hall. These rooms are all finished in cabinet-wood and frescoed in different styles. No work on this story is quite as elaborate as that on the floor below. Each room has a richly-carved dressing-case, supporting a large plate-glass mirror. There is one dressing-room to every two sleeping-rooms. At the third story the great staircase comes to an end. A narrower stair leads to the fourth story, which is occupied by servants' rooms and storage closets. This floor is well supplied with bath-tubs and other conveniences, so that the servants may be as clean as anybody else.

And yet we go higher. By a steep and narrow little stairway, like a ladder we climb out on the roof. This is laid in red brick tiles on a bed of asphaltum, the support being of iron beams. From this elevation, seventy-six feet above the street, the whole surrounding country may be seen.

WHAT WILL ALL THIS COST?

"Is it not extravagant?" asks somebody who lives in his own neat dwelling. Mr. Vanderbilt's outlay in these houses is variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. Some foolish reports have recently been circulated to the effect that the whole thing is contracted for at $2,000,000, including a big dinner to be given by the contractors. This is nonsense. No such contract has been made. Certain portions have been contracted for, but most of the work is done by "day's work." As to dinners, Vanderbilt can give his own, with that capacious kitchen and splendid dining-room, without bothering with contractors.

The whole structure is fire-proof. The walls are in some places thirty-two inches thick. The brown stone, all of which comes from one quarry in Connecticut, is laid in the same position in which it was originally found. This makes it wear better. The blocks of stone are from eight to ten inches thick, instead of being, as in most so-called "brown-stone" buildings, a mere veneering of from two to three inches. The partition walls are of solid brick and never less than sixteen inches in thickness. The floor-beams are of iron. Instead of wooden laths, iron wire net work is used to hold the plaster. Much of the ornamented work which would elsewhere be in plaster is in papier-maché, which takes a finer finish and stands better. The heating will be by steam, except in the conservatory, which will be warmed by hot water. The bronze railing and other bronze-work around the house will cost about $50,000.

AS TO THE GARDEN.

As yet the mansion has no garden, unless the not very extensive grass-plat around it may be called by that name. There has been some talk about Mr. Vanderbilt's intention to buy the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum directly opposite for that purpose. No definit conclusion has yet been arrived at on this subject. The Asylum occupies one whole block of ground. The building, which was erected a quarter of a century ago, was good enough for that day, but has a cheap and second-hand look now. If Mr. Vanderbilt should buy, he would have a magnificent garden, and the Asylum would be in funds to put up a nice building elsewhere.

And now it is reported that Millionaire Flood, from the Pacific Coast, means to outshine Vanderbilt in the erection of a house on the avenue which will be lagger and more costly.

Halstead's Telegram to Richard Smith About Garfield.

Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 26.

Some misinformed person has been "interviewed" to the effect that the editor of the *Commercial* wrote a letter to a journalist [Richard Smith] who was in Chicago during the Republican National Convention of 1880, denouncing Garfield [?], and then after the nomination requested by telegraph that the letter should be held confidential; and this sort of thing is appearing frequently in many newspapers.

It is pretty well known that the editor of the *Commercial* did not advocate the nomination of Gen. Garfield for the Presidency. There was an Ohio man, John Sherman, in the field, and we were for him, and we thought movements in behalf of another man were ill-advised and likely to result in forcing the third term issue upon the country.

The editor of the *Commercial* did write a letter expressing substantially that view, and stating a rumor [about Don Piatt's moth-powder], raised during the contest that resulted in the election of Gen. Garfield to the Senate, that it occurred to him should be inquired into, all the responsible persons who had knowledge as to the truth or falsehood of the story being then in Chicago [particularly the Hon. Tom L. Young, of Cincinnati].

The editor of the *Commercial* neither said nor did anything in reference to the Chicago contest that was not fair and square. He wrote a friendly letter to a distinguished journalist who was at Chicago reciting a charge for which he was not responsible, and naming the parties then in that city, but concluded after the letter was mailed that the story belonged with others that were of little moment, and that it was not worth any trouble. The telegraphing as well as the writing was done before there was any conspicuous appearance that the nomination of Garfield was possible.

We are not aware that there is anything in the circumstances of the country that particularly calls at this time for the discussion of the relations of the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* or, if we may be permitted to be impersonal, of that journal, to the President and his Administration, but we have no reason to object to the presentation of any fact throwing light on the subject; and if any of our private letters will adorn a chapter of history, we hope it will not be assumed that we are sensitive about them.

Be Sensible.

You have allowed your bowels to become habitually costive, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now, be sensible, get a package of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully, and soon you will forget you've got any such organ, for you will be a well man.—*Albany Argus.*

BARBED WIRE.

The Missing Link—A Barbed-Wire Fence Antedating the Washburn Patents.

Status of the Litigation in Iowa—The Case to Be Argued in Court Next October.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 27.—Judge Blodgett, in his decision in the barbed-wire cases, on which the Washburn house bases all its claims to barbed-wire patents, said: "There is so much doubt as to the actual prior existence of these barbed-wire fences, *or any of them*, as to make it at least unsafe ground on which to defeat a patent."

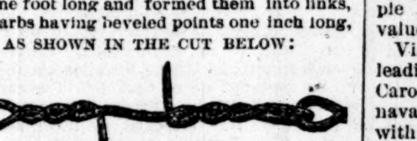
I do not know how far the wire fences before the Chicago Judge antedated the patent, but it probably remains for Iowa to supply

THE MISSING LINK

in the chain of evidence on which Judge Blodgett so gravely hung his doubts.

When the Washburn house shall come to Iowa to try its patent cases, it will be confronted with a section of barbed-wire fence which it cannot get over or crawl under, and which was constructed six years before the application of W. D. Hunt for a patent was filed, which is the first and oldest claim on file at Washington. Furthermore, the original fence is now standing. It was made in 1861, on a farm owned by Samuel Freeman, by his son, Pembroke Freeman. The fence was originally built of plain wire several years before, but in 1861 the cattle began to break down the fence, and Pem Freeman concluded that, if he could devise means to prick the cattle, they would keep away from the fence. He took pieces of wire one foot long and formed them into links, with barbs having beveled points one inch long,

AS SHOWN IN THE CUT BELOW:



These barbs were three inches apart, and the links were joined together as shown in the cut, —thus forming a continuous barbed fence, as good and substantial as any made under any patent issued. It was a success so far as resisting cattle was concerned. The elder Freeman died, and after a time the farm was sold, and the son removed to Poweshiek County. The recent publicity given to the barbed-wire controversy by the action of the Iowa State Farmers' Protective Association recalled to the mind of Freeman the old fence, and the facts were given to the Association, which at once took measures to establish the history of the fence. A committee visited the farm, which is in Scott County, and found a portion of the fence still stand in a good state of preservation. A section of the wire was secured, and its identity established by sworn affidavits, not only of Mr. Freeman, but of others cognizant of the facts. It only remains for Mr. Freeman to "stick"

TO SETTLE THIS BARBED-WIRE CONTROVERSY,

but, if money will do it, he will succumb. He has already been asked to name his price to be conveniently ignorant, or to manifest a treacherous memory. The monopoly can afford to expend a large sum of money in shaking his memory. It can well afford to send him abroad for a tour round the world. Failing in this, it is not improbable that it will seek to show that the wire use by Freeman was Bessemer steel, as it did to the satisfaction of the Court in another case where a fence was built years before Bessemer steel was invented or known.

Nor is this Freeman fence the only sample the Association has discovered. It has one or two others which it is tracing with a good degree of success, and which will come in to vex the Washburn house.

That the farmers of Iowa and the West may know the

PRECISE CONDITION OF THE LITIGATION

in this State, I will say that in March, 1879, Washburn, Moen & Co. began suits in the National courts here against James H. Coon, of this city, who had invented and secured letters-patent for a machine for barbing wire. The suits are precisely like those tried in Chicago, the petition being a literal copy of the one there. The complainants claim to own four different patents, on each of which, it is alleged, Coon has infringed with his machine. The defendant, Coon, demurred to the petition in June, 1879. There the case has rested since. The demurrers have never been argued, and no action has been taken, except that an agreement has been made to hear the cases at the next October term, before Judge McCrary. This delay was doubtless because the Washburn house hoped that Coon would come down without a shot, and surrender to the monopoly. But he is not that kind of a coon. Meanwhile, the

STATE FARMERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State, with the right to sue and be sued. In order to supply the members of the Association who are farmers with barbed wire at cost, it bought the use of Coon's machine, and agreed to indemnify him against all loss or damage accruing from litigation as to the validity of his patent; in other words, the Association takes his place in the suits pending—and to this end a stipulation will be presented to the court making the Association a party defendant.

It has been charged that this Association is worked by a few men as officers, for speculation and profit. Not so. No officer gets one cent of salary or pay. The Association delivers the wire to members

AT ACTUAL COST,

adding five-eighths of a cent per pound to go to Coon, and three-eighths of a cent as reserve or royalty fund in case the courts shall decide against the patent. If the patent is sustained, this three-eighths of a cent is refunded to each purchaser of wire.

Since the Association has reduced the price of wire to seven and three-fourths cents a pound, the Washburn house has reduced the price of wire in Iowa to eight cents. This, however, is only a dodge to deceive the farmers into an abandonment of the Association. If the Washburn house can break down the Protective Association it will put prices up. But the Protective Association proposes to take the power to fix prices out of the hands of the Washburn house forever.

HAWKEYE.

SUICIDES.

Officers Christiansen and Jackson, while traveling post at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, heard the report of a pistol-shot in Lincoln Park, and surmising that it might be another case of suicide, they procured a dark lantern and searched through the park. They found nothing, however. At 6 o'clock in the morning Henry Schuler, of No. 336 West Chicago avenue, while fishing in the lake off the Park, found in the water near the Webster avenue pier the body of a man with a bullet wound in the right temple. He notified the police at the Webster Avenue Station, who removed it to the Morgue, where it awaits the Coroner's inquest. The body was identified as that of August Liebrich, a young man of 24 years, hailing from near Mannheim, in Baden, Germany, and only about nine years in this country. He had recently been employed at Schmidt & Glade's brewery, and boarded with William Schaffer at No. 974 North Clark street. He had frequently intimated to his friends and acquaintances his intention of committing suicide, but they thought nothing of it. The cause is supposed to have been mental depression and grief at the death not long ago of a young lady to whom he was greatly attached.

Peter Welsh, of No. 48 Perry street, committed suicide at 4:30 yesterday afternoon in the yard in the rear of his home by shooting himself in the head with a 32-calibre revolver. The bullet entered about an inch above the left eye and passed into the brain, causing almost instant death. Mr. Welsh was of German birth, 50 years old, and had a wife and four children. He had been afflicted for the past nine years with a painful and incurable disease of the bladder, and mental depression caused by this ailment is supposed to have been the cause for his self-murder.

Louisville Pastimes—Eating Thirty-two Apple Pies in Thirty-five Minutes.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Two young men sought to finish the operation which nature had commenced and make fools of themselves yesterday afternoon at the Novelty five-cent lunch-house on Green street. Ever since Henry Vail won the $5 off the man who thought he could eat six watermelons, he has been yearning to start some similar undertaking and win some more money. An opportunity presented itself yesterday afternoon, which was taken advantage of. A young man named Charlie Walters, who loafs around the lunch-house a good deal, claimed that he could put away more apple pie than any other man in town, and offered to back his assertion by staking $5. The bet was accepted, and the following arrangements made: Each man was to eat as many green apple pies, made with a double crust, as he could in thirty-five minutes without, drinking any water, the one who ate the most to be declared the victor. Yesterday afternoon Vail appeared at the lunch-house accompanied by a small, thin young man, who looked as if he had been living on sweetened milk for about two weeks. Walters also put in an appearance, and the stuffing process commenced. Neither of them had eaten any food during the day, and were in full trim to make hogs of themselves. Twelve pies were placed before each of them to start on, and they commenced. It was plainly apparent from the first that Vail's man had the bulge on his opponent, and he kept it to the finish. The twelve pies were put away in less than twenty minutes, and six more were placed before each of them. Walters' inclinations were all right, but his capacity expired after eating his fifteenth pie, and he yielded up his money without a murmur. The other man ate seventeen pies, and only stopped when the supply gave out. The name of young Vail's champion could not be learned. He was proof against entreaties, and is evidently being groomed as the "unknown" champion.

COTTON EXPOSITION.

The Approaching International Show at Atlanta—A Grand Affair—What Will Be Exhibited—The Premium List.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—Those who feel interested in the future welfare of the South and the prosperity of her people cannot but be deeply grateful to the press generally for the generous style in which the International Cotton Exposition has been alluded to in almost every section of the world. The press generally has taken hold of the matter, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE particularly has given great encouragement to the enterprise.

As the date of the opening (Oct. 5) approaches, each day brings fresh promise of a successful exhibition. It may be considered an assured fact that the Exposition will be the grandest affair of its character ever seen on this Continent, with perhaps the Centennial as an exception. Through the medium of an ever enterprising press the people of every State have had explained to them the objects of this first World's Fair ever held in the South, and are now responding most handsomely with applications for space to exhibit every description of goods, including the machinery for making the same, together with complete and extensive displays of all kinds of agricultural and horticultural products, live stock, natural treasures of the earth, and in fact, every variety of merchandise or valuable material known to the people of this land to possess any intrinsic value whatever.

Virginia will be fully represented as the leading tobacco State of the Union. North Carolina will be here with her supplies of naval stores of every description, together with a complete line of other valuables for which that State is noted. South Carolina will show to the world her vast wealth of material for making most valuable fertilizers; also her undeveloped mineral and other resources. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas will exhibit to the hundreds of thousands of visitors who attend the Exposition their unlimited wealth in cotton, coal, iron-ore, precious metals, and valuable stones; also marble, slate, and granit. Other products of the earth and resources of the immense territory covered by these States will also be exhibited extensively, and will take the greatest care to make these displays as complete and varied as possible. Florida, with her fruits and semi-tropical plants, will also prove an attractive feature of the Exposition. In like manner will the other States of the Union exhibit to the assembled multitude their displays of all kinds.

Old and New England will exhibit their cotton machinery and other inventions for making all kinds of textile fabrics. The European Commissioner, Dr. H. V. M. Miller, is now on the Continent, making a most extensive trip through the trading countries of Europe, collecting, by the aid of the various American Consuls, extensive and beautiful displays. Dr. Miller has met with great encouragement since his arrival on the other side, and now writes Director-General Kimball that the management of the Exposition may expect Europe to be handsomely represented, and that she will compete for some of the most distinguished honors of the occasion. There has been for years past, and is now, considerable rivalry between American and English manufactories of textile fabrics, and of the machinery employed in the same; and a fair and impartial opportunity is now offered these competitors to show off with striking effect the relative merits of both English and American entries. The contestants will have their machinery located in the same building, in close proximity to each other, giving experts an opportunity to examine and compare their respective excellences.

Through the kindness of Dr. Alfred L. Kennedy, Chief of the Department of Awards, I have been permited to read the proof-sheets, now in the hands of the printers, undergoing final revision. The list is a particularly attractive one, and embraces many premiums well worth contesting for. The catalog of premiums in ever department is so arranged as to make it comprehensive and interesting to every one.

Department No. 1 embraces all minerals and metallurgical products; and to the society, company, or individual that shall exhibit the fullest and best collection from the State in which the exhibitor is located, $200 will be awarded.

Department No. 2 is the one in which will be exhibited forest and agricultural products. A premium of $300 is offered to corporations and individuals for the best collection of these articles, and another of $250 for the finest similar display made by an individual, —all of the exhibits to be from the State in which the successful competitor resides. To the society or body making the most complete exhibit of general agricultural products a prize of $500 is offered, and $1,000 will be paid for the best bale of cotton other than long-staple,—this bale to become the property of the International Cotton Exposition. For half-acre plots showing highest percentage of net profit, greatest actual profit, etc., the Exposition offers prizes aggregating $2,000.

In addition to the large number of premiums offered in these departments, there are others too numerous to mention.

While the general exhibition is going on there will be in addition, during six consecutive weeks, special weekly exhibitions, commencing Oct. 25. The first of these will be devoted to fruits, flowers, and ornamental plants, grapes, peaches, plums, pears, apples, quinces, berries, nuts, and tropical fruits; preserves, jellies, and dried fruits; wines and vinegar; ornamental plants and flowers; growing ornamental plants; cut flowers and designs; and other articles of a like nature appropriate to this department will compete for numerous, handsome, and attractive premiums.

The second week will be given to the display of cattle and mules, and valuable premiums are offered for all varieties of thoroughbred cattle and mules. A herd of cattle will consist of four cows and one bull.

The third week, commencing Nov. 8, sheep and swine will control the attention of those of the visitors who delight to inspect fine varieties of these animals, and who are interested in raising these indispensable representatives of a well-equipped plantation or stock-farm. Handsome premiums are offered in this department for Merino, Southdown, Oxford, Hampshire, Lincoln, Cotswold, Leicester, and other varieties of sheep; also for such species of hogs as Chesters, Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Yorkshires, Essex, Suffolks, and Jersey reds.

The week commencing Nov. 15 will be devoted to holding a bench-show, in which all breeds of sporting and thoroughbred dogs will be exhibited.

The fifth week will be utilized by an exhibition of poultry and fur-bearing pets; and the sixth week, which commences Dec 3, will be devoted to an exhibition of every variety of dairy-products.

The aggregate cash value of premiums in all of the departments is about $20,000.

S. W. P.

A Swimmer Attacked by a Shark.

Providence Journal.

On Friday a number of boys and young men were bathing in the Seekonk River, near Carpenter's wharf, which is on the west side, when there was an occurrence which will not soon be forgotten. Among the party was a young man named Jerry Lowney, who lives on Gand street, Providence, and a young man named Fleming, who lives on Water street, in East Providence. Lowney went into the water, leaving a pair of dry pantaloons to put on when he came out. Fleming, seeing the pantaloons, for a joke put them on unobserved by Lowney, who, on coming to the shore and finding his pantaloons gone, and that Fleming had taken them, to be square with him, put on a pair of overalls which Fleming had left upon the shore and again entered the water, and to the change of pantaloons he probably owes his life, for he had swam but a little distance, when a huge shark made an attack upon him, seizing hold of his pants near the hip, but the overalls hanging so loosely about him his flesh was not pierced. The shark dragged him for some distance, making a terrible splashing as he tumbled over in the water, sometimes pulling Lowney under the water until the pantaloons gave way. The young man, of course, was greatly frightened, but not so paralyzed that he could not swim, and called to a man who was rowing a boat near him, who came to his assistance and helped him into the boat. The overalls bear the marks of the attack, being ripped the whole length of the leg. Sharks are frequently seen in this river at this season of the year, though this is the first instance where a person has been attacked by them in this vicinity. They are reported to be uncommonly numerous this year in Narragansett Bay. Lowney feels that he has had a narrow escape from a terrible death.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate a Summer Drink.

Put a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate in a glass of water, sugar to taste, and you have a delicious drink, that is more healthful than any made from lemons or lime, and a deal more gratifying to the thirsty recipient.

SANFORD'S GINGER.

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THE WISE ENJOY GOOD HEALTH
·GINGER·

A Delightful Companion,

Essential to the health and happiness of every traveler and the household; is SANFORD'S GINGER, "the delicious." It instantly relieves cholera-morbus, cramps, pains, and indigestion, breaks up colds, chills, and fevers, prevents malaria and diseases incidental to change of water, food, and climate. **Beware of worthless imitations said to be as good.** Ask for SANFORD'S GINGER, and take no other. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

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All our appliances are comfortable to the wearer at all seasons, and can be worn at all times, night and day, and at work. NO ACIDS USED.

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Price 25 and 60 Cts. Sold by all Druggists.

GATH.

Garfield's Death Discounted [...] Stock Market.

Discussing a Change in [...] ministration.

What Will Become of Blaine [...] tain Emergency?

Will Conkling Go into the Cabine[t] [...] for Governor of New York?

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Senator Thu[rman] [...] sail from Liverpool for America o[n] [...] voyage of the City of Berlin, which [...] the way to this country with Mr. E[...] the present moment Mr. Thurman is [...] a delightful trip in Switzerland. He [...] be in Ohio in time to vote for Bookwa[lter] [...] next election.

Judge Thurman's daughter, Mrs. [...] prophesies that if Garfield dies, [...] will be elected. She puts it on the g[...] after the death of Garfield the Repub[...] be so dispirited that they will not c[...] the polls, and that the Republican [...] so small that this defection will be f[...] ter.

The death of the President is univ[...] counted; more yet, contrary to e[...] stocks have grown firm, and I was t[...] that there would be a general rise o[...]

The politicians are all talking abou[t]

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH BL[AINE] [...] CONKLING

by Arthur's Administration. One [...] friends told me to-day that it w[...] that Arthur would offer him the E[...] sion.

Gen. Grant, Gen. Logan, and mos[t] [...] warts are still at the Fifth Aven[ue] [...] daily conference. Persons who have [...] them say that Grant in particular [...] his manner the consciousness that [...] be President.

The rumor is still current arou[nd] [...] that in the event of Blaine resigning [...] Fish will be asked to become Secreta[ry] [...] and to this is now added the guess [...] only be used to keep the office warm [...] ling after public opinion shall becom[e] [...] down.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, s[...] that he did not believe that Conkling [...] any distant mission. "I know him w[...] to belive," said Davis, "that he will [...] until he gets his *revenge* on former [...] who have deserted him. Conkling," s[...] "always rewards or punishes by th[e] [...] *patronage*. He once got up a sub-co[...] the Senate for no other purpose th[an] [...] Maxey and several other Democrat[s] [...] voted against turning out his Colle[ctor] [...] Port, put on the Committee with him [...] committee of a special character o[...] damages. He wanted to show those [...] be appreciated their votes in his [...] Another gentleman present said that [...] rumored that Conkling

WANTED TO GO ON THE SUPREM[E] [...]

of the United States in place of Cliff[ord], [...] notwithstanding he had declined [...] Chief-Justice Chase. The fact is," he [...] "it is going to be hard to find a place [...] ling. He has no patience with foreig[n] [...] or habits, and won't go to Europe. [...] in the Cabinet right away will prob[...] tremendous indignation. Nobody [...] from the Senate to let him be re[...] there is no place that will suit him [...] preme Bench. He can go on there [...] his salary and keep employed, a[...] comes to a good time, can step off a[...] political rank. "I do not think [...] that kind is going to come true," [...] Davis. "I do not see anything th[...] Conkling but a place in the Ca[binet] [...] should think he would want to get [...] so he can pay off Blaine and [...] office."

Another gentleman present said [...] respectable scene if Blaine and Co[nkling] [...] to shake hands after they had killed [...] tween them. "Well," spoke up a d[...] ex-Cabinet officer, "Blaine is all ri[ght] [...] term in the Senate expires very soon [...] can be reëlected there. He can a[...] Congres if he wants to by some fri[...] ing, and take his prospects for Sp[eaker] [...] can have any foreign mission, which [...] and recuperation of his health." [...] The question was asked whethe[r] [...] Arthur would not ask

GOV. MORGAN

to be his Secretary of the Treasury. [...] point against Morgan," said anot[her], [...] he is pretty old. He is two years [...] Sammy Tilden and only one year [...] Hamilton Fish. He is just 70, but [...] the best business men in New [York]. [...] "I remember," said a gentlem[an], [...] "seeing Arthur many years a[go] [...] was the confidential staff-officer [...] It was early in the Rebelli[on] [...] was then a slim, very hand[some] [...] man, particularly fastidious in his [...] ple in New York used to mistake [...] gan's son. If either Fish or Conkli[ng] [...] were to receive Cabinet honors f[...] there would be no place for Bl[aine's] [...] friends there. Arthur has shown as [...] bility as any man in this country [...] the circumstances. Of Garfield's [...] no doubt at all, but he is sincere [...] with his unexpected responsibilities [...] expectations other men may have [...] does not consider his entrance upon [...] President with any congratula[tion] [...] knows very well that public op[inion] [...] hopes that he will banish Conkling [...] him, in view of their close relations [...] thing for Conkling." The questio[n] [...] why Conkling would not li[ke] [...] come the Attorney-General, [...] tion a more congenial field [...] tion than writing diplomatic pa[pers]. [...] point another public man arrived w[ith] [...] tion that Conkling meditated ru[nning] [...] office of Governor of New York next [...] the idea that if he could carry Ne[w York] [...] and make it the pivotal State for [...] tial election he would be certainly [...]

NOMINATED FOR PRESID[ENT]

"I think it is very much like Co[nkling] [...] the arrival, "to throw himself [...] popular race and beat Cornell, [...] pleased him."

"Well, could he be elected?" sa[id] [...] incredulously.

"He could just as well be elect[ed] [...] elect Cornell. Here Conkling has [...] into such positions as Vice-Presid[ent] [...] ernor men entirely unequal to hi[m]. [...] He will have the favor of Arthur's [...] tion to make appointments and re[...] wishes, and that will easily control [...] ing convention. Blaine's friends [...] and assist to defeat him; but eve[n] [...] tickle Conkling, to see his opponent [...] of bolters and conspirators against [...] ticket."

"Well," said another Conkling [...] ling forgave Windom for votin[g] [...] Merritt."

"Well, gentlemen," spoke a form[er] [...] of a Territory, "whatever is going [...] the effects will be disagreeable bot[h] [...] and on the Republican party. The [...] field left to smooth the path. We [...] have Blaine and Conkling again in [...]

THEIR WAR OF EXTERMIN[ATION].

The energies of Conkling will b[e] [...] beating Foster in Ohio and electi[ng] [...] Virginia."

"Oh!" spoke up another person [...] go on right enough. Arthur will [...] diately call the Senate together. [...] will offer their resignations, and [...] will request them for the time bei[ng]. [...] I predict that the only men in [...] will keep will be Windom and Linc[oln]. [...] I send you the foregoing, a cle[ar] [...] actual conversation among so[...] men. Mr. McCormick, Judge Thu[rman's] [...] law, said he believed Garfield wou[ld] [...] history side by side with Linco[ln], [...] nature qualifying him to be Lincol[n's] [...] in fame.

Roger A. Pryor said to-day that [...] the only Republican in the North [...] South had an affection sufficient to [...] again for President if he had lived.

IF ARTHUR SUCCEEDS, JUDGE [...] TELLS WHAT HE WILL DO W[ITH THE CAB]INET—BLAINE, MACVEAGH, [...] WILL BE BOUNCED; LINCOLN [...] ARE SAFE.

Louisville Courier-Journal, [...]

At the Galt House last night, [...] Lochrane, the attorney of the [...] Companies, fell into the hands o[f a] [...] *Journal* reporter, who interview[ed him on] [...] matters of National interest. Ju[dge] [...] is one of the ablest men of the [...] amassed a valuable store of know[ledge] [...] and otherwise. He was for a nu[mber of years] [...] Chief Justice of the State of Geo[rgia] [...] gained the title of Judge. In the [...] conversation last night, which co[...] introduction the situation at Was[hington], [...] Lochrane said:

"I deeply deplore the loss wh[ich] [...] will sustain in the death of Pre[sident] [...] which now seems a matter of t[...] Gen. Garfield has certainly ma[de an excel]lent President, and has reflected [...] party which gave him his dist[inction]. [...] I am confident, however, that t[...] rendered by Mr. Arthur will no[t] [...] ble."

"Do you know Gen. Arth[ur]?" [...] asked the newspaper-man.

"I know him intimately. [...] warm friend and earnest adm[irer]. [...] His character is that of a bold, g[...] man, with broad, liberal sentim[ents] [...] genial and generous among hi[s] [...]

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…sford's Acid Phosphate a Summer Drink.
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GATH.

Garfield's Death Discounted in the Stock Market.

Discussing a Change in the Administration.

What Will Become of Blaine in a Certain Emergency?

Will Conkling Go into the Cabinet, or Run for Governor of New York?

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Senator Thurman will sail from Liverpool for America on the next voyage of the City of Berlin, which is now on the way to this country with Mr. Evarts. At the present moment Mr. Thurman is closing up a delightful trip in Switzerland. He expects to be in Ohio in time to vote for Bookwalter at the next election.

Judge Thurman's daughter, Mrs. McCormick, prophesies that if Garfield dies, Bookwalter will be elected. She puts it on the ground that after the death of Garfield the Republicans will be so dispirited that they will not come out to the polls, and that the Republican majority is so small that this defection will be fatal to Foster.

The death of the President is universally discounted; more yet, contrary to expectation, stocks have grown firm, and I was told to-day that there would be a general rise on Saturday.

The politicians are all talking about

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH BLAINE AND CONKLING

by Arthur's Administration. One of Blaine's friends told me to-day that it was rumored that Arthur would offer him the English Mission.

Gen. Grant, Gen. Logan, and most of the Stalwarts are still at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in daily conference. Persons who have spoken to them say that Grant in particular expresses in his manner the consciousness that Arthur will be President.

The rumor is still current around the city that in the event of Blaine resigning Hamilton Fish will be asked to become Secretary of State, and to this is now added the guess that he will only be used to keep the office warm for Conkling after public opinion shall become softened down.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, said to-day that he did not believe that Conkling would take any distant mission. "I know him well enough to belive," said Davis, "that he will never rest until he gets his *revenge* on former colleagues who have deserted him. Conkling," said Davis, "always rewards or punishes by the *use of the patronage*. He once got up a sub-committee of the Senate for no other purpose than to have Maxey and several other Democrats, who had voted against turning out his Collector of the Port, put on the Committee with him. It was a committee of a special character on Mexican damages. He wanted to show those fellows that he appreciated their votes in his interests." Another gentleman present said that it was now rumored that Conkling

WANTED TO GO ON THE SUPREME BENCH

of the United States in place of Clifford or Hunt, notwithstanding he had declined to succeed Chief-Justice Chase. The fact is," he continued, "it is going to be hard to find a place to fit Conkling. He has no patience with foreign countries or habits, and won't go to Europe. To put him in the Cabinet right away will probably stir up tremendous indignation. Nobody will resign from the Senate to let him be reëlected, and there is no place that will suit him as the Supreme Bench. He can go on there and draw his salary and keep employed, and when he comes to a good time, can step off and take his political rank. "I do not think anything of that kind is going to come true," said Senator Davis. "I do not see anything that will suit Conkling but a place in the Cabinet, and I should think he would want to get Blaine's seat so he can pay off Blaine and his friends in office."

Another gentleman present said it would be a respectable scene if Blaine and Conkling were to shake hands after they had killed Garfield between them. "Well," spoke up a distinguished ex-Cabinet officer, "Blaine is all right. Frye's term in the Senate expires very soon, and Blaine can be reëlected there. He can also run for Congress if he wants to by some friend resigning, and take his prospects for Speaker, or he can have any foreign mission, which means rest and recuperation of his health."

The question was asked whether President Arthur would not ask

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to be his Secretary of the Treasury. "The only point against Morgan," said another, "is that he is pretty old. He is two years older than Sammy Tilden and only one year younger than Hamilton Fish. He is just 70, but he is one of the best business men in New York now." "I remember," said a gentleman present, "seeing Arthur many years ago, when he was the confidential staff-officer of Morgan. It was early in the Rebellion. Arthur was then a slim, very handsome young man, particularly fastidious in his dress. People in New York used to mistake him for Morgan's son. If either Fish or Conkling, however, were to receive Cabinet honors from Arthur, there would be no place for Blaine's strong friends there. Arthur has shown as much sensibility as any man in this country could under the circumstances. Of Garfield's death there is no doubt at all, but he is sincerely oppressed with his unexpected responsibilities. Whatever expectations other men may have from him he does not consider his entrance upon the office of President with any congratulating. Arthur knows very well that public opinion, which hopes that he will banish Conkling, yet expects him, in view of their close relations, to do something for Conkling." The question was asked why Conkling would not like to become the Attorney-General, as it gave him a more congenial field of occupation than writing diplomatic papers. At this point another public man arrived with information that Conkling meditated running for the office of Governor of New York next time, with the idea that if he could carry New York State and make it the pivotal State for the Presidential election he would be certainly

NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

"I think it is very much like Conkling," said the arrival, "to throw himself right into the popular race and beat Cornell, who has not pleased him."

"Well, could he be elected?" said everybody, incredulously.

"He could just as well be elected as he could elect Cornell. Here Conkling has been pushing into such positions as Vice-President and Governor men entirely unequal to him in ability. He will have the favor of Arthur's Administration to make appointments and removals as he wishes, and that will easily control the nominating convention. Blaine's friends might step in and assist to defeat him; but even that would tickle Conkling, to see his opponents in the light of bolters and conspirators against the regular ticket."

"Well," said another Conkling man, "Conkling forgave Windom for voting to confirm Merritt."

"Well, gentlemen," spoke a former Governor of a Territory, "whatever is going to be done, the effects will be disagreeable both on business and on the Republican party. There is no Garfield left to smooth the path. We are going to have Blaine and Conkling again in

THEIR WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

The energies of Conkling will be devoted to beating Foster in Ohio and electing Mahone in Virginia."

"Oh!" spoke up another person, "things will go on right enough. Arthur will almost immediately call the Senate together. The Cabinet will offer their resignations, and the President will request them for the time being to hold on. I predict that the only men in the Cabinet he will keep will be Windom and Lincoln."

I send you the foregoing, a close copy of an actual conversation among some important men. Mr. McCormick, Judge Thurman's son-in-law, said he believed Garfield would go down in history side by side with Lincoln, his loving nature qualifying him to be Lincoln's companion in fame.

Roger A. Pryor said to-day that Garfield was the only Republican in the North for whom the South had an affection sufficient to support him again for President if he had lived to run.

GATH.

IF ARTHUR SUCCEEDS, JUDGE LOCHRANE TELLS WHAT HE WILL DO WITH THE CABINET—BLAINE, MACVEAGH, AND HUNT WILL BE BOUNCED; LINCOLN AND JAMES ARE SAFE.

Louisville Courier-Journal, Aug. 27.

At the Galt House last night, Judge O. A. Lochrane, the attorney of the Pullman-Car Companies, fell into the hands of a *Courier-Journal* reporter, who interviewed him upon matters of National interest. Judge Lochrane is one of the ablest men of the South, and has amassed a valuable store of knowledge, political and otherwise. He was for a number of years Chief Justice of the State of Georgia, where he gained the title of Judge. In the course of the conversation last night, which concerned at the introduction the situation at Washington, Judge Lochrane said:

"I deeply deplore the loss which the country will sustain in the death of President Garfield, which now seems a matter of but a few hours. Gen. Garfield has certainly made a most excellent President, and has reflected credit upon the party which gave him his distinguished office. I am confident, however, that the services to be rendered by Mr. Arthur will not be less valuable."

"Do you know Gen. Arthur personally?" asked the newspaper-man.

"I know him intimately. I have been his warm friend and earnest admirer for years. His character is that of a bold, generous-hearted man, with broad, liberal sentiments; but, while genial and generous among his friends, he is a man of powerful self-will and great intellectuality. Arthur, sir,

WILL BE PRESIDENT

if he succeeds to office," added Judge Lochrane, emphatically.

"What do you think of his connection with the Collectorship of the Port of New York?"

"He acted in that capacity with marked ability and discretion. There was positively no just cause for his removal, or for the allegations of crookedness which were brought against him in the late campaign."

"What was the true inwardness of his removal?"

"Sherman's personal interest caused it. John, you know, was anxious to be President himself, and the idea of having a Grant man so influential as Arthur in high power was not at all pleasing."

"From your personal knowledge of Gen. Arthur's character, Judge, do you think it probable that he will make any change in President Garfield's work? For instance, what will he do with the Cabinet?"

"He will do what Johnson did when he succeeded President Lincoln. He

WILL CHANGE IT."

"Who will probably be retained in the Cabinet?"

"Gen. Arthur is friendly toward Mr. Lincoln and Mr. James. I do not think he will remove either of them. Hunt, MacVeagh, and Blaine, however, may suffer."

"What about Mr. Conkling? Is he to have a taste of the pie, so to speak?"

"If Conkling desires I think he can certainly succeed some one of the Cabinet officers, but knowing that gentleman personally, though not as well as I do Gen. Arthur, I do not think he will desire or accept a Cabinet position. In refusing he will be controlled by natural delicacy."

"Do you think it probable that Mr. Robertson will be removed?"

"I am satisfied that

HE WILL.

That is one requirement that the Conkling party in New York will make of Gen. Arthur. He can hardly refuse it."

"By the way, Judge, has not your own name been mentioned in connection with a Cabinet position in the event of Gen. Arthur's accession to the chair?"

"It may have been, but if it has that is a matter that I do not now care to mention. Delicacy forbids any such speculation. I am certainly not an aspirant."

NO PLACE FOR "NIGGERS."

Police-Commissioner Fox of Atlanta Inflated with an Insane Idea—Orders Issued to Club Colored Children from the Public Parks—A Test Case.

Globe-Democrat.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 23.—Your correspondent to-day places before the readers of the *Globe-Democrat* a case which ere long will attract the attention of the whole country. Some weeks since, on or about the 7th day of this month, a young negro man of this city, named Wesley Redding, was arrested in the City-Hall Park under peculiar circumstances. It seems that one of Atlanta's Police Commissioners, Mr. Amos Fox, who, as the world goes, is a remarkably clever, good fellow, became suddenly inflated with the idea that he was "monarch of all he surveyed," and ordered Capt. Bagby, of the police force, to send a detachment of policemen to the City-Hall Park, with instructions to see to it that no colored man passed within the gates. It so happened that Wesley Redding, a well-educated, polite, and industrious mulatto boy, was seated upon one of the numerous iron seats placed at intervals through the park, gazing leisurely upon the green grass and tranquilly inhaling the refreshing breeze, behaving himself as well as could the gallantest gentleman in the land. His musing was suddenly interrupted by a gentleman of the baton, one Strand, who, dressed in a suit of spotted blue, and that "little brief authority" which Shakspeare says sometimes "plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven," that the very angels are moved to tears,—this Strand moved grandly upon Wesley and ordered him to quit the park. The boy, who is far more intelligent than a couple of average Atlanta policemen, replied that he had as much right there as any other citizen, and declined to take his leave. This was preëminently correct, but the Policeman didn't think so. He told the boy that he had been ordered to keep colored people out of that park, and that if he didn't go out at once he would surely make a case against him.

Wesley, however, knew his rights under the law, and knowing, dared maintain them. He firmly refused to go out, when Strand collared him and took him to the station-house. Wesley has a good position as porter of the Merchants' Bank, so when W. D. Luckie, an officer of that bank, heard of the boy's trouble, he repaired to the station-house in a frame of mind not altogether calm and heavenly, and gave bond for the prisoner's appearance. The news of this high-handed conduct of Commissioner Fox and his subaltern spread like wildfire through the city, creating much righteous indignation in the breasts of both white and colored citizens, and the next morning when the case was sounded in the Recorder's Court-room the snorting citizens were packed in that familiar temple of justice after the manner of sardines. Commissioner Fox was conspicuously absent, but the City-Attorney, William Newman, appeared as prosecutor, and Judge William Wright, a distinguished criminal lawyer of this city, for the prisoner. Strand, the man who arrested the boy, first took the stand. The gist of his evidence was that he had been ordered to keep colored people out of the park. Fox ordered Bagby to order him to keep the "niggers" out.

Recorder Glenn stated to counsel that he had heard enough,—that he was satisfied the boy had violated no law, and would therefore dismiss the case. Redding was advised by some of the best citizens here to prosecute Fox and company for false imprisonment, but upon reflection he declined to do so, saying that he was satisfied with the prompt manner in which the law had sustained him. Fox, however, was not satisfied with the Recorder's decision. He determined to keep the "niggers" out of that park at all hazards. The law was against him. He would resort to might. So he reissued his pronunciamento to his willing minions. But he modified his "ipse dixit." He ordered the police to guard the park, and if colored people entered, not to arrest them, but to eject them by main force. The Sunday following his trial and dismissal, Wesley Redding and a friend went up to the park and entered. Before they had gotten ten feet beyond the gate three policemen approached them and forcibly ejected them through the gate. These policemen were armed with clubs and pistols, and their actions told the colored men more plainly than words that if they offered any resistance or attempted to reenter the inclosure, somebody would get hurt.

Your correspondent has heard hundreds speak of this self-constituted lord's oppression of the colored people of this city, and yet to hear a single man, white or black, fail to condemn it in the most emphatic terms. The papers here, with one exception, are strangely silent about the exploits of his kingship, so-called—of this arbitrary Commissioner. The *Constitution*, which literally gushes at times with its friendship for the colored man, has said not one word in condemnation of Fox's conduct; not one word in defense of Wesley Redding's plain rights under the law. The *Defiance*, a weekly paper edited by a colored man, is the only journal which speaks out on the subject. It upholds Redding, and is extremely bitter against Fox, and the police, and the City Council. It dubs the City-Hall Park Fox's Zoölogical Garden, and directs attention to the fact that the colored people of the city are so intimidated by the threats of the police and the treatment of Redding that they will not go near the ground.

But there is a remedy for this great evil, and Wesley Redding is serenely seeking it. Yesterday Judge William F. Wright, his lawyer, and, by the way, a strong Democrat, filed a writ in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia. Through the courtesy of Judge Wright, I looked through this writ and found that it is brought under the Civil Rights bill, and asks the City of Atlanta for $20,000 damages for Wesley Redding. There are three counts. The first count holds the city liable for damages directly under the Civil Rights law. It alleges that Wesley Redding suffered injuries by reason of his race and color. The second count holds the city liable because of the trespass and detention of person and restraint of liberty of which he was deprived by reason of his race and color. The third and last count holds the city liable because the city failed to protect him in the enjoyment of his rights, privileges, and immunities under the laws of the United States; instead thereof oppressed him and denied him said rights. The impression here among the intelligent people is that the writ will "stick," and that the City of Atlanta, the police force, and Mr. Fox will be taught a very important lesson.

The Gamgee Zero-Motor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* Considerable interest is naturally manifested in any invention calculated to cheapen motive power. This accounts for the eagerness with which Mr. Gamgee's suggestions have been discussed, and it is to be regretted that, so far as I have had an opportunity of seeing what has been published, the persons who differ from him have not taken the pains to study his propositions. Naturally of an inquiring mind, I have for several months past devoted much of my leisure time to the consideration of the numerous mathematical problems and physical facts involved in Mr. Gamgee's plan of rendering the heat absorbed by terrestrial matter available in doing mechanical work. Like many of the a priori critics of Mr. Gamgee's zero-motor, I doubted at first the possibility of successfully working a low-temperature engine. It was only after freeing my mind of erroneous impressions, gathered from the description of Mr. Gamgee's patent, and after obtaining ample explanations from himself and his engineers, that I acquired the conviction that it is possible to establish conditions under which low-temperature engines may be made to do useful work much cheaper than steam engines of equal power. There can be no doubt that Mr. Gamgee is in no sense a superficial student of any subject he investigates. He is, therefore, familiar not only with the writings on thermo-dynamics, but he is thoroughly conversant with all forms of heat engines and refrigerating machines. It is, therefore, not safe to reckon on his being misled; and admitting that he would be, his assistants are both scientific and practical engineers, who could not be induced to waste time on any visionary scheme.

Mr. Gamgee has undoubtedly had an ammonia-engine running with a steady exhaust below zero Fahrenheit, which disposes of the objection that the cylinder, partly by the heat generated through friction, and partly by the heat of the surrounding atmosphere, would grow hotter after each stroke, and thus raise the lower level of temperature higher and higher.

But the really valuable and most important part in Mr. Gamgee's invention lies in his proposed method of returning economically the mixture of vapor and liquid of his heat-carrier at the end of the adiabatic expansion back to its original condition before the expansion. If he had to accomplish this by simple compression he would, of course, have no power left for useful work, and the zero-motor would undoubtedly be a total failure. That Mr. Gamgee can accomplish his purpose in more than one way by the application of certain inexpensive chemical absorbents, and in connection with a new and peculiar mechanical arrangement, which is now the subject of experiment, is quite consistent with theory, and it is not at all unlikely that a complete demonstration of his method will in the near future, satisfy the world as to Mr. Gamgee's soundness of judgment and accuracy of conception. GUSTAVE HERRLE, C. E.

MISSISSIPPI.

Anti-Bourbon Fusion—A Strong Ticket Presented by Republicans and Greenbackers—Good Prospects of Success.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26.—The *Avalanche* special this morning gives this report of the Republican Convention held at Jackson, Miss., yesterday: "In the Greenback State Convention to-day, J. B. Yellowlys of Madison was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, A. T. Wimberly of Yallabusha for Auditor, and W. D. Hawsce of De Sota for Superintendent of Education. As soon as these nominations were completed the list was sent to the Republican Convention, in session in the other end of the Capitol. These nominations, with that of Mr. King for Governor, were ratified. The Republican Convention submitted the following nominations to the Greenback Convention, which were agreed to: W. F. Fitzgerald for Attorney-General, Dr. Bynum for Treasurer, and T. J. Spelman (colored) for Secretary of State. This ticket is composed of men of unimpeachable records, and it is thought if any ticket in opposition to the Bourbon Democracy can be elected the ticket nominated to-day can be. A vigorous canvass is to be begun. The Democrats express disappointment that the two conventions could harmonize on a platform and common ticket, and every shade of opposition to Bourbonism is filled with enthusiasm. Jackson is in a blaze of excitement to-night. Bands are playing and speeches are being made.

The Hon. Ben King, nominee of the two conventions for Governor, said in his speech to the Greenback Convention that, having promised that he would see that they had justice whenever they should be deprived of any rights as citizens or voters, he now proposed to fulfill his pledges. While he was acting with the Democrats and controlling the negro vote, there was no ballot-box stuffing, no bulldozing, and no riots in his region. He was afraid that it would be said that it had taken him a long time to fall out with the Democrats and realize that they were not doing the right thing for the good of the State. This was true. It took a puppy nine days to open his eyes to the true condition of affairs. In Mississippi, however, he had opened his eyes. He would be a candidate on the conditions named in his letter of acceptance, and would do his very best for the ticket presented by the Convention."

A CANDIDATE WHO INSISTS UPON AN HONEST BALLOT AND FAIR COUNT.

[A Jackson dispatch of the day before the nomination of King thus speaks of him:]

The Hon. Ben King will be nominated for Governor by the Greenbackers. He is an able lawyer and wealthy farmer of Copiah County. He is said to be audacious and courageous. Though in olden times a Whig, since the War he has opposed the carpet-bag rule, and won the title of "Democratic War-Horse of Copiah." It is probable that he will be a war-horse of another color in the approaching campaign. He is said to possess full knowledge and information as to the manner in which elections are held and the ballots counted in Mississippi. Should the Fusion ticket succeed, Gen. A. M. West, of Holly Springs, and Gen. George McKee, the latter a positive Republican, who has done much service for his party, will be candidates for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Lamar. Unless the Fusionists secure a majority of the Legislature they will probably prefer Mr. Lamar to any man in the Democratic party. If Gen. Lowry be elected, Maj. Barksdale will be a candidate for the United States Senate. But both the Governorship and United States Senatorship depend upon the action of the two conventions to-morrow and Thursday.

[The success of this anti-Bourbon ticket depends entirely upon the ability of the Greenbackers and Independents who are white men to secure to the black Republicans the right to vote. They must guard against Bourbon ballot-box stuffing, and see that there is a fair count. The Greenbackers cast only 5,797 votes in Mississippi last fall, though they claim 20,000 votes in the State. But, whether they number many or few, if they can protect the blacks and have their votes counted, they can carry the State.]

HOW NEW YORK IS RULED.

A Great City Run by Muldoons—An English Criticism of Irish Municipal Rule in America—Condition of the Streets, Hack-Extortion, and Other Abuses.

London Telegraph, Aug. 12.

It is not improbable that the infamous Fenian plots which have been concocted in the United States, and are causing grave embarrassment to the Washington Government, may seriously affect the position of Irishmen in the great Republic. Already Americans have found that the immigration of adventurers and refugees from Ireland has not been of unmixed advantage to the land of their adoption. Recent occurrences may lead them to ask themselves what Irish rule has accomplished in the great cities of the New World, and whether serious danger to the State may not be involved in its continuance. Every one knows that for half a century or more the municipality of New York City has been "run" by Irishmen. "In the United States," exclaims the author of a pungent article in the *North American Review* upon "The Misgovernment of New York," "the great cities are, almost without exception, the prey of jobbers; and it is curious that most of these city plunderers work by means of Irishmen." It is well known that the immigrants from Erin, when they disembark at Castle Garden, cling with limpet-like tenacity to the first big American city in which they have set their feet, and attach an undue importance to obtaining Government employment. Moreover, alone among the inhabitants of countries lying in Northern latitudes, *the Irish display a singular alacrity in accepting charity, and count it no disgrace to have a patron.* Thus Mr. Nordhoff tells us that a notorious and successful New York politician, or wire-puller, on being asked what were the means by which he ruled a large section of the city, replied, "I spend almost all my time in helping the poorer sort of Irish. If a woman has a son out of employment, she sends him to me; if a man newly landed needs work, he comes to me; if any one is in want, he approaches me, and I try to get him a *place*." Now, in such a man's vocabulary, "a place" means some situation or office in which he will be well paid by the municipality for light work, and will vote, as a matter of course, for the Democratic taxeating ring who helped him to an office. If, adds Mr. Nordhoff, such benevolence had been legitimate, and practiced not at the expense of the city, but at private cost, it would have been meritorious, but in this instance "it answered precisely to Sidney Smith's definition of charity, which consists in A borrowing a sovereign from B to give to C. Here B was the body of taxpayers of the City of New York." The population of the American metropolis consists, as is the case with big cities all over the world, of some very rich men at one end of the scale and of many very poor men at the other. Between these two extremes is included a vast mass of individuals who have to work hard one way or the other, and are neither very rich nor very poor. Given such a population, in which there is a multitude of adults with Milesian blood in their veins, who often for the first time find themselves in possession of manhood suffrage, and it may well be asked, "How is an efficient and tolerably honest municipality to be compacted out of such materials?"

That the government of New York is at this moment neither honest nor efficient is admitted upon all sides. Such is now the carelessness with which the municipality of the Empire City conducts its affairs that the Croton River and other small streams flowing into it are said often to have dead cattle, dead hogs, and filth of all kinds flung into them. If it be too much trouble for the Irish Governors of New York to keep the Croton water free from contamination, what can be expected from them as regards the paving and cleansing of the streets? It may not be generally known upon this side of the Atlantic that in New York certain officials named "Street Commissioners" are elected by universal suffrage, and that, in their turn, they hand over the paving and cleansing of the streets to contractors, whose work when finished is scrutinized by "Inspectors." We need hardly add that the Street Commissioners, the contractors, and the Inspectors, being almost without exception Irishmen, play into each other's hands upon the understanding that there shall be a mutual division of profits among them. The work of the contractors, however flimsy, is passed and approved by equally corrupt and larcenous Inspectors, who in their turn are upheld and sustained by the Street Commissioners, who finally derive their powers from the people. The result is that the misgovernment of New York has long been the most flagrant scandal among many of a like kind which are reproachfully commented on throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

Every English and French visitor to New York opens his eyes in astonishment as he makes his way from the landing-place at which he alights from his voyage across the Atlantic to his hotel in the upper part of the city. The pavement is so vile that the vast, unwieldy coach in which, as a kind of Noah's Ark upon wheels, he takes his seat, sways to and fro in a manner suggestive of the motion of the ship which he has just left, when she was tossed hither and thither by the generally turbulent waves of the North Atlantic. The stranger, fresh from London or Paris, asks himself with disgust why he should be obliged to pay as many dollars for a ride of two miles upon wheels as he would have paid shillings or francs in the two European Capitals. Such cabs and fiacres as he has heretofore been familiar with upon this side of the Atlantic are simply impossibilities in the biggest city in the New World, by reason of the execrable vileness of the pavement. Yet Macadam, to whom London and Paris are so much indebted, was an American citizen, and the wood pavement, which has attained considerable popularity in London, was originally an American invention. Thanks to the corruption which has so long prevailed among the "City Fathers" of New York, the money extorted from the ratepayers goes in great measure into the pockets of Irish individuals, and the population at large is the sufferer. We perceive that a Mr. Coleman has just been created Street Commissioner, and that much is expected from his "new broom," but experience makes it impossible for us to be sanguine in this respect. A well-known physician of New York, Dr. John C. Peters, recently read an interesting and startling paper at the Academy of Medicine upon "Filth Diseases," in connection with the existing condition of the streets. The leakage and soakage, descending from foul streets and gutters into the earth below, caused an amount of zymotic disease calculated to create panic even among the most ignorant. "You have long been familiar," said the lecturer to his audience, "with the divided responsibility, which is a superb exemplification of the system 'how not to do it,' so long in vogue, and yet, year after year, you go on patiently satisfying yourselves that no reform shall ever be permitted to occur among your wonderful city officials." This underground leakage is augmented by sewers and gas-pipes "which give rise to malignant malaria very much worse than the old-fashioned malady." The nuisances in front of the houses are supplemented by still fouler back-yards, and for all this "our Irish rulers are responsible." What can be more natural than that the tale of "deaths from zymotic diseases" is written week after week, and that all who can afford it fly, when summer approaches, from the plague-stricken city? When it is remembered that such papers as the *Irish World* and the *United Irishman*, whose atrocious advocacy of assassination and outrage has lately attracted so much attention, are dated from New York, which owes such a heavy debt to its Irish rulers, we may well ask Americans to consider whether they have not allowed by far too much power to drift into the hands of men who encourage, if they do not originate, movements which are destructive of all civilized law and government.

ILLINOIS GOOD TEMPLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28.—The Illinois Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. will meet in Springfield Sept. 13, 14, and 15. About 200 delegates from all parts of the State are expected to be present.

Mr. S. Palmer, with the Gould Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y., thus writes: I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last three years, and within that time have tried almost everything without getting any relief until St. Jacobs Oil had been used.

Fair skin, rosy cheeks, buoyant spirits, and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.
F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK—ON CLARK street. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to 51 Fourth-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $3.50 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

237 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—PARTIES of two wishing first-class board and rooms for this winter, with use of bath, please call.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116, 118, 120, AND 122 Fifth-av.—$2 per day; special rates to traveling men. Having just added and furnished up 25 new rooms, we can accommodate a few permanent boarders in good rooms at reasonable rates. Please call.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State.—Strangers visiting Chicago will find it best and cheapest. Try it.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

COUNTRY.

AFTER SEPT. 1 A FEW MORE BOARDers can be accommodated at Judge Tuley's place on Pine Lake. Address MRS. M. A. JONES, Hartland, Waukesha County, Wis.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—Public notice is hereby given, that on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1881, A. Halsey Miller, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, made to me a voluntary assignment of all his estate for the benefit of his creditors, which assignment was duly acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, on said 24th day of August, 1881.
All creditors of the said A. Halsey Miller are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, under oath or affirmation, to me within three months from this date. THOMAS BATES, Assignee, No. 132 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, August 24, 1881.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF Chicago Daily and Sunday Tribune for the years 1880 and 1881 to date; must sell; make an offer. Address N 6, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FORTY SECOND-HAND ENGINE lathes, all sizes, coming into store; just purchased at the East. Great bargains, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND IRON PLANERS—One Pond, 16-foot, 36x36. One New Haven, 17-foot, 36x36; one Putnam, 10-foot, 30x30; one Lathe & Morse, 9-foot, 32x32; one New Haven, 7-foot, 30x30; one Hendry's, 5-foot, 22x22; one Ames, 5-foot, 20x20; one Blaisdell, 3-foot, 14x14. Just coming into store. Will be sold cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND 15-horsepower upright engine and boiler; state price. Address O 76, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
PIANOS { Brilliant toned and durable, High-priced, low-priced, for cash, On small payments. For rent. } ORGANS
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

TO EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION! EASTERN CAPITALists—The undersigned now a resident of Wisconsin, and whose interests are thoroughly identified with the West, has valuable real estate (and constantly increasing in value) in City of Lawrence, Mass., which he is desirous of exchanging for Western property. Eastern parties having Western investments, and who wish to transfer the same for Eastern, will address DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID MALT-house at South Elgin. Will be sold very low for cash, or exchange for Cook County real estate. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

LULU ST. JOHNS, BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer; from the East. 100 West Madison-st., Room 21.

BOOKS.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT—COMpared in parallel columns with old version, showing change in language, punctuation, and italics by bold face type. History Amer. Com. appendix. Agents' outfit 50 cents. S. L. MARROW & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLEsale clothing business; capital required; will give investigation to right party. Address R 73, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 Madison-st.:
$160,000—The largest and finest starch factory in the United States, been running 23 years; was built new two years ago at a cost of over $160,000. Has every late modern machinery for the starch business. Capacity 1,400 bushels per day. Running now day and night; over 100 men employed. Both railroad and water facilities for shipping (with wood and paper box factories attached). Poor health cause of sale. Terms easy.
$160,000—The best second class hotel in Chicago, with lot 150x100, completely furnished and doing A 1 business; on the best street in the city; building cost over $125,000, could not be put up now for the same money; fine elevator and all the modern improvements for good hotel. Building and lot, with furniture complete, and good-will for $160,000. Greatest bargain ever offered.
$40,000—Ten acres, or 100 lots. The finest piece of manufacturing business property in Chicago, 550 feet on North Branch, 690 feet deep, railroad runs through centre and horse-cars on one side of it, opposite North Chicago Rolling-mills, and south of Clybourn bridge.
$24,000—A fine stone front store, 25x120, and lot 25x120; one of the best-built buildings on Madison-st., near Carpenter; rents now to first-class tenant for $2,400 per year. Building cost $18,000. Terms easy. Nine per cent net.
$42,000—First-class 4-story brick block, 45x100, lot 45x119 to alley, on Clark-st., between Erie and Chicago-av.; this is fine business property and ought to sell at once; it rents now at $4,000 per year; taxes, $263; you can sell that it will pay 10 per cent net; on one of our best business streets in centre of city.
$6,000—Good 2-story frame store, 22x65, and lot 22x125, south front, on Madison-st., near Robey; store rents for $48 per month; 10 rooms over rents for $25; taxes, $100 per year; you can see what interest it pays.
$85 per foot—Fine business lot, 75x125, with a good cottage of 6 rooms, on northeast corner of Van Buren-st. and Hermitage-av., only 2 blocks west of Ashland-av., first-class for stores and flats.

DWELLINGS AND LOTS.

$7,750, $2,500 down—32 Ogden-av., between Washington and Randolph-sts., fronting on Union Park; one of those fine 3-story and basement white stone fronts, stone steps and sidewalks; house is in perfect order and rented this week for $75 per month in advance; lot 20x145; possession next May; it is certainly a bargain; first-class location.
$9,000—An elegant 15-room 3-story stone-front, stone steps, and sidewalks; fine brick barn and lot 25x125; 42 Laflin-st., near Monroe; terms easy. Call here for order to see it.
$6,500—All modern stone-front and lot on Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; in perfect order.
$2,000—This is cheap; 10-room 2-story house and lot 25x125, on Monroe-st., east of California-av.; bath, water, and gas.
$3,000—A first-class 10-room dwelling and barn, lot 25x125; house is in perfect repair and splendidly built, on Monroe-st., near California-av. This is an extra house.
$175 per foot—This is one of the nicest residence lots on the North Side, east of Clark-st., 20x100 to alley, free and clear, on Ohio-st., near Pine-st., or will trade it for a good 3-story house and lot on West Side and pay the difference in cost, or would take a store and lot on business street at $6,000 or $8,000.
$10,000—One of the finest 12-room 3-story swell-front dwellings on the North Side, and lot 25x110, south front. The house is excellently built, every modern improvement; east of Clark-st. and north of Chicago-av. This house will suit any one, as it is certainly the best bargain offered.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1, Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—50x180 feet northwest corner Thirty-fourth-st., east and south front.
WABASH-AV.—50x172 feet, near Thirty-third-st.; very desirable.
PRAIRIE-AV.—50x180 feet corner Thirtieth-st., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fifty feet near Twenty-eighth-st., 30 feet near Twenty-ninth, 50 feet near Thirty-third, and 25 feet near Thirty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—House, with lot 25x175 ft, large extension room on parlor floor, $8,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Octagon front brick house near Thirty-fourth-st., $7,500.
LAKE-AV.—Octagon stone front house near Thirty-fifth-st., $6,500.
INDIANA-AV.—Handsome stone front house with large lot, near Twenty-sixth-st., $15,000.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 23X80, on Clinton-st., near Monroe, for $3,000; 100x112 with cottage on Mather-st., near Jefferson, for $6,500; cottage and 50x132 on Harrison-st., near Robey, $3,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVing for Europe I will sell a house and lot situated on the West Side for about half its value; also a well-patronized restaurant on the South Side, which I will dispose of on same terms. For particulars inquire at 81 Van Buren-st., corner of Third-av.

FOR SALE—A WHITE-STONE FRONT brick residence, lot 67 feet wide, overlooking the lake, at corner of Thirty-first-st. and Lake Park-av. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $8,000 FOR A splendid 50-foot corner on West Washington-st. boulevard, with two frame houses well rented. Splendid location for block of flats. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—$45 PER FOOT—LOT 136X125, north front, on West Washington-st., 100 feet east of California-av. Now this is a first-class residence property, and in a short time will sell for double this price; the street is to be the finest improved street in Chicago; it is a magnificent location to live in. If you want a bargain buy this. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GARFIELD IS THE NAME given in honor of our President to a new town just started at the crossing of the two St. Paul Railroads known as Pacific Junction, and running west within 600 feet of the Northwestern Transfer.
The town has, therefore, three railroads, one on both east and west sides, and one running directly through the town, with a fine depot in the centre.
The north and south boundary line is one-half mile in length, fronting on the north on Armitage-av., on the south on North-av., both good gravel roads.
It is three-quarters of a mile from Humboldt Park, joining the city limits. You can build frame houses, and pay no city taxes.
Garfield consists of a trifle less than 300 acres of rich black soil. We have already sold 4 blocks and 20 lots, and there seems to be a lively disposition to get rid of exorbitant city taxes, high rents, small-pox, etc. We will sell by the block to those only who will build, as we prefer to take our time and retail the lots to actual settlers.
We shall continue selling lots from $175 and upwards until Sept. 10; after that date they will be from $250, one-third cash; balance one, two, or three years, at 6 per cent interest.
Houses built to order and sold on easy payments. There will be over twenty houses built during the next two months.
LARKIN & DORR, 92 La Salle-st., ground floor.
P. S.—We still have some bargains in houses and lots at Humboldt Park.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR R[illegible]—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at Hinsdale; will build to suit and sell on monthly payments; lots $60, at $5 per month; abstract and deed free. O. J. STOUGH, owner, 202 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PLEASANTLY LOCATED house in Hyde Park, convenient to depot, ten rooms, with large grounds. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — WOODLAWN-AV., 150 feet, east front, near Fifty-fourth-st.; place at an investment price. HENRY T. CHACE, 25 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES WITHIN ONE mile of the city limits on the west: $600 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 OR 40 ACRES SOUTH of the city, close to depot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$7 PER ACRE—1,400 ACRES of the best hay land in Illinois, only 60 miles south of Chicago, 3 miles from Momence, in Iroquois County. 1,200 tons were taken off this land last year; owner sold it on the land at $2 per ton net to him. With a little ditching and draining this land will raise excellent corn, oats, etc., or will make a good stock farm. It would make 7 good farms, for 7 families that could make money and a nice living on a little capital, being as close as it is to Chicago and railroad depot anything raised on it will find ready sale. Want of money is the cause of so low a price being put upon it. Must sell at once. Perfect title and abstract. Do you want a bargain? This is one. T. B. BOYD, 179 Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF TIMBER and coal lands, containing over 50,000 acres, in West Virginia, on line of railroad now building; title perfect; taxes paid. For full printed particulars address A. A. HIRST, 211 South Sixth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING GOOD improved business property for sale can find a ready purchaser by applying to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE, prices ranging from $1,500 to $4,000. Have a splendid demand, and increasing every week. Send in your description. No sale, no charge. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WANTED—ICE-CUTTING PRIVILEGE not over 50 miles from Chicago, adjoining railroad, with five to ten acres of land. Address giving location N 78, Tribune office.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price, $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.
DR. J. E. GARDNER, Manager.
☞ Circular containing valuable information goes with each bottle.
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—AT GEN. Grant Lodge, No. 575, I. O. O. F., Mahanoy City, Pa., of Robert Yarnall. He is a man of about 35 years of age, of medium size, a coal-miner, bearing a blue mark upon the right side of his nose, one on his temple, and several on his hands. He has a high forehead, light complexion, light brown hair, and sandy whiskers. He is an Odd-Fellow.

PERSONAL—ANY PERSON KNOWING the present whereabouts of JULIUS WARREN, who lived in Chicago in 1869, will confer a favor by sending information to W. F. BANGS, St. James Hotel, Chicago.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending orders to E. HERSCHEL, at 432 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Remember the number, 432 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS—WEST SIDE.
227 South Leavitt-st., a large brick house and barn, near Jackson.
231 West Congress-st., 10-room stone-front, near Morgan, $50.
480 Fulton-st., an elegant stone-front, near Union Park.
458 West Adams-st., a fine brick, near Jefferson Park.
An elegant house, brick, South Morgan-st., near Monroe, in complete order, private family; a splendid location for a doctor.
380, 382, 510, and 512 West Madison-st., 4-room flats; 463 and 465 West Madison-st., near Ada, 3 new 7-room flats; 646 South Ashland-av., 5-room flat, $18; 77 Artesian-av., 6-room flat, new, $20; 472 West Indiana-st., 6-room flat, with bath, $25; 836 West Lake-st., 7-room flat, $20; 816 and 818 Seymour-st., near North-av. cars and Humboldt Park, 6 elegant 4-room flats, $15, $16, and $18 each; 15 South Halsted-st., 5-room flat, $25. By GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Madison and Halsted.

TO RENT—399 WARREN-AV., TWO-story and basement stone swell front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 2823, 3-story and basement brick, all modern conveniences, and large barn. LYMAN B. TICHENOR, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1 OR FOR SALE—3823 Langley-av., 11 rooms with gas fixtures, brick barn; also a 6-room flat corner Forty-third-st. and Bellevue-av., $20. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
SOUTH SIDE.
Fifty-fourth-st. and Escandale-av., 2-story and basement brick, all modern improvements, good barn, and large grounds; will rent cheap to good tenant.
Fifty-first-st. and South Park boulevard, 2-story frame house, with brick basement, a good barn and large grounds.
WEST SIDE.
209 Clybourn place, cottage, $15 per month.
604 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement house, with barn; will be put in good order.
298 Warren-av., 3-story and basement brick; every room in house heated by steam; in first-class order.
220 South Morgan-st., near Van Buren-st. cars, 3-story and basement brick, a beautiful house with ground about it in nice order; all modern improvements.

Suburban.

TO RENT—GOOD TEN-ROOM HOUSE at Hyde Park, near depot, large grounds. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND PARTLY furnished rooms. 292 and 294 West Washington.

TO RENT—77 ARTESIAN-AV.—SIX nice rooms; first floor and new; $20. Apply to GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

North Side.

TO RENT—274 LA SALLE-AV., FRONT and back parlors, with rooms all furnished, hot and cold water, with or without board.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES—WEST SIDE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.
NEW BUILDINGS.
510 and 512 West Madison-st., new stores and basements, 24x80; A No. 1 locations for any kind of business.
463 and 465 West Madison-st., 2 new stores; will soon be ready.
48 South Halsted-st., near Madison, only one store left; want a grocery store or hardware.
467 and 476 West Indiana-st., 2 new stores, $25 each; also a double store in same block, $50.
836 West Lake-st., 30 foot store with barn.
786 West Lake-st., 3-story brick, an old lager-beer stand, with a large hall, top floor.
Half store, 376 West Madison-st.
642 West Madison-st., small store.
650 West Lake-st., small store; and others.

Offices.

TO RENT—IN AMERICAN EXPRESS Building, several of the choicest rooms in the city. One fine office, 18x55; also a beautiful hall, 42x64, suitable for club purposes or an association; several smaller offices; steam-heated; safe elevator; convenient location and low rents. Office of the building, No. 11.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL THOSE having houses or stores to rent; send in your description, as we have customers waiting. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN—ON FURniture and pianos, with or without removal, on favorable terms; no commissions. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 123 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

I WILL GIVE $35 FOR THE IMMEDIate loan of $200 until Sept. 30. Security value $500 deposited to insure punctual return of money. Address P 98, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property at 6 per cent. Can negotiate municipal bonds to good advantage. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO, 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000 at lowest rates. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO COUNTRY BANKERS—THE UNdersigned, a thorough, general business man, accountant, and cashier, wishes to purchase an interest in an established bank, and correspondence solicited with parties desiring to start a new bank in any live Western town. Will invest $25,000 to $50,000. H. LANGLEY, care of Tribune, Chicago.

TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS IMproved real estate security; from $20,000 to $100,000 at 6 per cent interest. JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOANS—WE HAVE SEVeral applications for loans in amounts of $2,000, $2,500, and $3,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate in sums to suit. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$500 WANTED—AT ONCE—BY GENtleman of position, for six weeks: undeniable security worth double the amount deposited with lender, and a bonus of $100 given for the prompt accommodation. Address P 90, Tribune office.

$8,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property at 6 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, southeast corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY, HAVING NO FURTHER USE for her fine, stylish road horse Brown Dick, will sell him for $250; he cost $600 in Kentucky one year ago; he is worth more now as he is acclimated and city broke, kind in all harness, and good under saddle; he is 7 years old, 15½ hands high, has good mane and tail, fine, clean limbs, and good, sound feet, never been abused or hurt; present owner got him from one of the best stock farms in Kentucky; he was sired by Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam a Blackhawk mare, record 2:19. Brown Dick is a very promising young horse, a square trotter, needs no boots or weights; he has shown several heats in 2:35, has trotted the third heat in 2:36, and warranted to beat it; he is also warranted sound and kind. He can be seen at any time at owner's residence. No. 1234 Michigan-av.; will not deal with horse jockeys.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE—EXTRA style, very fine stepper; kind in harness; very good under saddle; 6 years old. Apply at 2822 Michigan-av.

P. L. SMITH & CO., 304 AND 306 WAbash-av., have the largest and finest stock of carriages in the city of their own manufacture, including landaus, which we offer at low prices. Our work is unsurpassed in quality and finish, and for fair dealing we refer to thousands of our customers in Chicago. We have a large number of second-hand carriages, taken in exchange, for sale cheap. Call and see us.

WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness by a careful, responsible party who resides in one of the suburbs to keep for its occasional use, or would buy on monthly payments. Address N 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PONY NOT over 14 hands high and not less than 12; must be kind and thoroughly broke to drive and ride; must be good-looking and safe for children to drive, and not lazy. A liberal price will be paid for one that is right in every respect. Address R 98, Tribune office, giving all particulars, color, size, etc.; if in the country or city, state where it may be seen.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD Co., 281 and 283 West Madison-st., keep the largest stock and make the lowest prices and easiest terms on furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.

WANTED—CHAMBER SET, MARBLE top table, and easy-chairs. Address 283 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A REGISTERED DRUG clerk; high wages will be paid to first-class man. German preferred. Send copies of recommendations. R 3, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL miners at Minonk, Ill.; fall work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-WORKER on show-cases. GEOHEGAN & REVELL, corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS BRICKlayers. 362 North-av.

WANTED—MOLDERS. APPLY TO Mowry Car-Wheel Works, Cincinnati, O.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—MEN ON STOCK—3107 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Wisconsin, and Michigan at $1.75 per day, 50 bridge carpenters at $2.50 to $3 per day. For free fare and particulars call on CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. Branch office 97½ South Canal-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. Co., in Iowa, Dakota, Michigan, and Wisconsin; $1.75 to $2.00 per day. Also 3 foremen, 15 bridge carpenters, 2 cooks, man and wife cooks; free fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EDUcation, refinement, and energy to take orders in Chicago for Mrs. Lamb's "History of New York City," published by A. S. Barnes & Co., complete in two volumes. No man of wealth will feel that his library will be complete without the only history published of the metropolis. An excellent opportunity for the right man. J. R. CASSELBERRY, 34 and 36 Madison-st., second floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, one who can give best references and who wants a steady place with good wages; no second-class men need apply. Address E 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR an easy, genteel business. Energetic persons can clear $3 to $10 per week. Evidence produced at office or by mail. Nothing for boys, but papers for stamp and $1 samples free to those meaning business. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADvertising solicitor for "write-ups;" good pay. Apply Tuesday at Room 17 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESman for Michigan and Indiana for the toy and fancy goods trade; one having traveled over this route preferred. Address O 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY BETWEEN 18 AND 20 who is used to handling hammer and saw, and can make himself useful about packing-room. Apply at 20 East Adams-st.

WANTED—100 MORE AGENTS; WHAT we have realize splendid success. Address C. F. SHORT, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A STRONG OFFICE-BOY who lives with his parents; wages, $3 weekly. Inquire at once. 39 East Thirteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG MEN AT Hooley's Theatre, 9 a. m., stage-door.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE BOY, experienced in packing express bundles; wages $4 per week. References required. Call before 10 o'clock. LANGFELD & HEIDELBERGER, 202 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST, CAPABLE boy or man to work about house and tend horse and cow; wages moderate. Address R 6, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dining-room girl; good wages. 16 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. At 1316 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 451 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR chamber work in a private family; one that can assist in plain sewing and mending; one that is kind to children. Address E 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, two competent girls, one for cooking and laundry work the other for second work; Germans preferred; good wages. 2254 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. 3160 Wabash-av. Good wages.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Monday at 61 Warren-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR general housework, at 3400 Indiana-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSEwork. Apply to us for situations and good homes with the best families. International Employment Bureau, 333 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for private families and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHman as gardener; young man, married; understands gardening in all its branches. Five years' reference from last employer. Call on or address M. McKENZIE, 77 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced furrier who understands the whole branch of Western trade. Permanently or for the season. Address O 82, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as salesman in general store or notion house. Can keep books single entry. Experience in Louisville and Cincinnati. Good address; steady; AI references here and elsewhere. Address International Employment Bureau, 333 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAMAritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.; Families in city and country furnished with good domestics at reasonable wages.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD second girl in private family. Good references. Call for two days at 2801 South La Salle-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau—Associate offices in all important cities, affording opportunity to locate in any part of the United States or Canada. We are prepared to furnish employers with competent assistants in every branch of business and profession, and all persons with situations and employment. Our female department is under charge of ladies of experience. All domestic help can find situations immediately. Call and see us or send stamps for circulars, instructions, rates, etc. International Employment Bureau, 333 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY STORE, with a large trade, in a prosperous and healthy town; must be sold, as the owner is doing business in another State and cannot attend to it. A. WENGER, Gilman, Ill.

FOR SALE—$1,600 CASH—BANKING-house in one of the best little towns of 2,000 people in Iowa. What we will sell is: Large burglar-proof safe, Sargent's time lock, office furniture, pictures, and business; $18,000 now on deposit. The only bank in the place, and none nearer than 17 miles. It is in first-class farming country. There is more stock bought, sold, and shipped at this town than any other point in Iowa, from its size. Owner's health is failing cause of sale. A No. 1 chance for a young man. Call for particulars. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PHYSICIANS TAKE NOtice—$1,300—Fine 8-room frame dwelling, office, good will, and practice of physician of thirty years' standing, in thriving town of 1,000 people, in splendid, rich country, 150 miles south of Chicago; but one other doctor in the place; lot 100x150 feet; handsome shrubbery, barn, etc.; good reason for selling. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST APPOINTed photograph gallery in Kansas City, Mo. The only strictly first-class room in the city. For full particulars address CARTER & WHEELER, corner Wyandotte and Seventh-sts., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD-PAYING grain and lumber business 65 miles from Chicago. For particulars address or call and see NOBLE JONES, Room 12, 133 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MILLInery business in this city; sickness the only reason for selling; part cash. Address N 78, Tribune.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR stock or business, send in your description, as we have many customers waiting to be suited. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

$25,000 — ALL THE FURNITURE and fixtures complete in a No. 1 large hotel in the very centre of business; has elevators, etc.; No. 1 lease. House is doing the best paying business of any in Chicago. Call at once if you want a bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

E. J. Pierce, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

Gen. N. H. Davis, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

A. L. De Wolf, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Judge J. M. Hall, of Bloomington, Ill., is at the Tremont.

H. D. Powell and family, of New Orleans, are at the Sherman.

Jay A. Hubbell, M. C., of Houghton, Mich., is at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Elmore, of Brooklyn, are at the Pacific.

Thaddeus C. Pound, M. C., of Chippewa Falls, Wis., is at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Hubbell, of San Francisco, are at the Palmer.

The Rev. Dr. Hinsdale and family, of Geneva, N. Y., are at the Sherman.

Tom Thumb and wife and Chang, the Chinese giant, of Barnum's show, are at the Tremont.

J. D. Rouse and family, and David Rice and family, of Vicksburg, Miss., are at the Palmer.

Judge and Mrs. W. H. Yale and Judge Thomas Wilson, of Winona, Minn., are at the Pacific.

D. Chamberlain and C. Wilson, of London; Haughton Dickson, of Belfast; and W. M. Boyle, of Dundee, are at the Pacific.

Mr. Jesse Hipple, well known in hotel circles in this city and at the East, will take a position at the Sherman House Sept. 1.

Mr. J. H. Alliger, of the Chanfrau company, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Striker, of Strikerton, Fla., are at the Tremont, en route to New York from Lake Minnetonka.

J. E. Hutchinson and family, New York; W. E. Bailey and wife; W. A. Bryant and son, Cedar Falls, Ia.; Shelton Edwards, New Mexico; Walter Lea, New York; Newton Claypool and family, Indianapolis, Ind., are at the Leland.

The Rev. F. A. Noble, of the Union Park Congregational Church, returned from a six weeks' vacation spent at the Rangely Lakes, Maine, and at Old Orchard Beach. He left his son Fred at Amherst College, while his son Phil returned home with him.

Mr. K. A. Burnell, the evangelist, conducted a Gospel-meeting last night in Lower Farwell Hall to a large and interested audience. A large after-meeting was held, to which a good many remained and gave testimony of the saving power of God to keep men from sin.

The Rev. J. V. Hilton, of the First Congregational Church, Denver, Colo., who has been supplying the pulpit of the Rev. F. A. Noble, of the Union Park Congregational Church, for the past four weeks, returns home this morning. He gave great satisfaction in his ministrations.

A telegram received last evening by Capt. Bullwinkle says that it has after all been determined to hold the firemen's tournament at Quincy, which it was thought yesterday would be postponed on account of the dangerous condition of the President. In view of the more favorable news from Washington there will be no change in the arrangements.

Thomas Massey, employed as an express driver by ex-Ald. Frank Warren, No. 305 Fifth avenue, fell suddenly dead at 7:45 last evening while driving into the barn. Heart-disease is supposed to have been the cause. The deceased was 38 years of age, single, and hailed from Cincinnati, where his parents reside. They were notified by telegraph, and the body was taken in charge by an undertaker.

EARLY CHICAGO.

A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION FROM THE FERGUS PRESS.

The Fergus Printing Company have just issued Number Sixteen of the Fergus Historical Series,—a handsome volume devoted mainly to a record of the historical facts connected with Fort Dearborn. The author is the Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., whose portrait—a steel engraving which very faithfully reproduces the gentleman as he appeared twenty-three years ago—serves as the frontispiece to the volume. That gentleman's address on the occasion of the unveiling of the tablet which marks the site of the old fort, together with the other transactions upon that interesting occasion, occupy the earlier pages of the volume, the remainder containing an appendix which is replete with history, biographies of the old settlers being given in large number, and the more stirring of the events of Chicago's early days being told in a very graceful manner. All sorts of sources have been drawn upon for these interesting data,—private letters, old newspaper files, speeches delivered years ago, military records, have been pressed into services with fine discrimination, and the result is a collection of historical facts as delightful as it is valuable. The illustrations are excellent. Fort Dearborn is shown as it appeared in 1804, 1831, 1850, and 1855, and there are portraits of Mrs. Rebecca Heald, who was captured, and of Capt. William Wells, who was slain in the massacre of Aug. 5, 1812. Taken altogether, the volume is one of the most interesting of the series, and its appearance does credit to its publishers.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club will hold an adjourned meeting this evening to make arrangements to go to the Bloomington reunion. All old soldiers who desire to go to the reunion are invited to meet with them.

The public schools will open one week from today.

Prof. D. S. Wentworth, Principal of the Cook County Normal School, has distributed a number of the new catalogs for the years 1880 and 1881, which give much interesting information in regard to that institution, which will open Monday, Sept. 5.

Miss Jessie Couthoui, the reader, who has been absent in Europe for eighteen months, is resting at home after her ocean voyage.

The Rt.-Rev. Dr. McMullin, Bishop of Davenport, paid a visit to the Rev. P. M. Flannegan, of St. Ann's Catholic Church, last week, and was met at the parsonage by a number of his Chicago friends, who passed a very pleasant afternoon and evening in his company.

INDIAN VISITORS.

Arrival of a Redskin Delegation from Washington.

Saturday evening a delegation of Indian Chiefs, who have been in Washington during the past two weeks, arrived in this city from the East, and put up at the Adams House, opposite the Michigan Central Depot. The following are in the party: Ogalalla Sioux—Red-Cloud, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, and Capt. George Sword, of the Pine Ridge Agency, D. T.; Brule Sioux—White-Thunder, Milk, and Cook, of the Rosebud Agency, D. T.; Yanktonnais Sioux—White-Ghost, Weezee, and Buffalo-Ghost, of the Crow Creek Agency, D. T.; Poncas—Standing-Bear, Old-Smoke, Bird's-Head, and Buffalo-Chips, of Niobrara, Neb.; Winnebago—White-Breast, of Niobrara, Neb.; Omahas—Eba-Homba and Two-Eagle, of the Omaha Agency. The following interpreters were with the party: Alex. Payer, of the Winnebagoes; Henry Fontenelle, of the Omahas; John P. Williamson, of the Sioux. The party is in charge of Col. Arthur Edwards, of the Nebraska Agency.

The object of the trip to Washington was to adjust the matter known as the Ponca question, which was brought before the people by Bright-Eyes and Standing-Bear, and for which the "utterly utts" of Boston raised a fund to be used in the employment of counsel to represent the tribe. It appears that about two years ago the Poncas were removed from their reservation to the Indian Territory, much against their will, and the Sioux were put in their place. Some time ago about 150 of the Poncas came back to Niobrara, on the edge of the reservation, and asked the Sioux to cede them their old lands. Finally, the trip to Washington was arranged, and representatives of the various interested tribes were chosen to go on and adjust the matter. It was decided to give each of the forty Ponca families at Niobrara 640 acres of land on their old reservation.

The Winnebagoes went on with the rest to see what could be done about the recovery of their annuities, amounting to about $100,000, which had been held back by the Government for the past ten years because some of the tribe had run away to Wisconsin. No conclusion was arrived at in this matter, the Secretary of the Interior saying that there would have to be an act of Congress to award them the money.

In the party are several notables. Red-Cloud and White-Thunder are well-known Chiefs; and Standing-Bear is known as the companion of Bright-Eyes on her lecturing tour. Milk and Cook have children in the East, and they went on to see them. The party leave this morning for the West.

THE LAND-LEAGUERS.

A meeting of the Irish Land-League Clubs of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards was held in Svea Hall, corner of Larrabee street and Chicago avenue, yesterday afternoon. It was expected that the attendance would be quite large, but less than a hundred Leaguers put in an appearance.

The meeting was called for the purpose of keeping up the agitation of Irish grievances, notwithstanding the passage of the Land bill. The call for the meeting stated that "No land bill, however comprehensively conceived, can secure to the tenant-farmers of Ireland immunity from the insatiable rapacity of landlordism."

Mr. John Gibbons, of Philadelphia, made a lengthy and temperate speech, in which he reviewed the land question in Ireland, and traced its progress from the days of the Norman invasion to the present. He did not believe the Land bill would be of any practical benefit to the tenant-farmers, and their only hope was to possess the soil which had been taken from their ancestors. He hoped to live to see the day when there would be a reckoning of accounts between Ireland and England, and to see the latter Power overthrown. It was idle to think of any revolt at present; but the time would come when the people of Ireland would rise and demand their rights, and England would have to give them.

After a short speech by Mr. William McNally on the same subject, the meeting adjourned.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Aaron France filed a bill in the Superior Court on Saturday against his wife, Virginia France, on the ground of adultery.

Fannie Michel filed a bill for separate maintenance against her husband, Myrtel Michel, on the ground of desertion.

STATE COURTS.

The Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company began a replevin suit in the Superior Court on Saturday against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company to recover property valued at $1,470.73.

August Heigerman began an action of trespass in the same court against Edward B. Mantz and Nelson H. Hanchett, claiming $3,000 damages.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Grand Jury came into court and presented sixty-seven true bills.

JUDGMENTS.

Confession of Judgment—William O. Cole vs. George A. Chambers, $426.06.

THE CALL.

Judge Drummond—In Chambers.

Judge Jameson—General business.

Judge Gardner—57, 58, 117, 169, 118, 126, 128, 131, 132, 133, and 134.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

Saturday's League games resulted as follows: Detroit 9, Chicago 1; Cleveland 5, Buffalo 4; Providence 3, Worcester 1.

At the close of last week's play the position of the League championship contest was as follows:

CLUBS.	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Providence	Troy	Worcester	Games won	Games to Play
Boston	—	2	2	6	3	5	6	7	31	21
Buffalo	7	—	4	4	6	5	2	5	33	22
Chicago	7	5	—	4	5	8	6	7	42	20
Cleveland	3	5	5	—	4	3	5	5	30	21
Detroit	6	3	5	5	—	4	5	5	33	20
Providence	4	4	1	6	5	—	5	6	31	21
Troy	3	7	3	4	4	4	—	1	26	22
Worcester	2	3	2	4	4	3	7	—	25	23
Games lost	32	29	22	33	31	32	36	36	251	

MAUD S.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 28.—The contemplated arrangement for Maud S., after recovery from the recent accident, to make at Charter Oak Park an attempt to beat her record has fallen through. Capt. Stone, her manager, leaves tomorrow with Maud S. for Rochester or beyond.

THE TEETOTALERS.

Dismal Wind-Up of the Lake Bluff Convocation—Gov. St. John Shows How, with Some Important Exceptions, Prohibition is a Glorious Thing in "Bleeding Kansas."

Yesterday closed the session of the convocation of coercive teetotalists at Lake Bluff, and it was not a very auspicious wind-up either, although it accorded very well with the general unsatisfactoriness of the week's proceedings. The speakers who had been making the surrounding woods resound with "fiery eloquence" for eight or nine days were not retained, through some oversight, to whoop it to the crowd for a grand finale. Col. Bain had gone, and Col. Woodford, and Judge Watson. Gov. St. John left on the early train yesterday morning, and Mr. Finch, the eloquent coercionist from Nebraska, only waited until 3 o'clock in the afternoon before shaking the dust of the Bluff from his shoes,—and he had taken no part in the forenoon meetings. Yesterday being Sunday, however, there were a goodly number of strange faces on the grounds,—country couples who had come from the adjacent farm-houses to attend "meetin'," and Chicagoans who had come out to get a whiff of the Lake Bluff breeze, which is really delightful.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning there was a little "testimony meeting" in the chapel and a Sunday-school in the tabernacle.

A religious service was conducted in the tabernacle at 10:30, at which the Rev. S. W. Ingham, of Clinton, Ia., preached an interesting discourse on "Bible Wines." He endeavored to show, as Dr. Jutkins did the Sunday previous, the Bible basis for total abstinence. At this same service there were read some resolutions complimenting Miss Willard and Dr. Jutkins on the success (?) of the convocation, these resolutions having been passed the Friday previous by the Executive Committee of the Lake Bluff Association.

In the afternoon Miss Willard, the President of the convocation, and a very active and earnest worker, gave another of her interesting lectures, immediately following which came a Gospel "temperance" meeting. The exercises for the day closed with a general meeting in the tabernacle in the evening, the presiding officer being Mr. William Reynolds, who lately suffered an inglorious defeat when running on the Prohibition ticket for Mayor of Peoria.

ST. JOHN'S LATEST.

The speech of Gov. St. John Saturday night was the same one that he has been delivering all through Indiana and the West. He stated that the Prohibitory law in Kansas was being honestly observed except in the cities of Atchison, Topeka, Leavenworth, and Dodge City. Leavenworth, said the Governor, claimed that saloons were necessary to the prosperity of the city. In 1871 the city had about 20,000 population and 100 saloons, but in 1881 the population was only 17,000, while the saloons had increased to nearly 150. In 1871 the assessed valuation of the city's property was about $8,000,000, but, after hugging the grog-shops ten years Leavenworth found herself worth only about $3,500,000. According to the Governor, who differs from the Kansas newspapers, the Prohibitory law is attracting immigrants—particularly Germans—to the State, the Teutons claiming that they do not go to Kansas for beer, but to secure homes for themselves and families, believing that a home gives more true happiness than all the beer that was ever brewed. The speaker further claimed that, as a result of prohibition, more railroads were being built, that the railroads were earning more money, and that the value of real estate was rapidly increasing. He said that the only spot in the State where the population was not now rapidly increasing was within the walls of the Penitentiary, where it was decreasing.

To-day there will be a teachers' gathering at the Bluff to talk over the question of instilling the principles of coercive teetotalism in the minds of the school-children. This gathering is to be a sort of connecting link between the convocation and the Convention of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which convenes at the Bluff to-morrow.

FOUND DROWNED.

At noon yesterday the body of Adam Eichensehr, lately employed as a laborer in the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, was found floating in the North Branch of the river, near the foot of Waubansia avenue. The deceased was at work last Thursday night, and was last seen sitting on a pile of iron on the dock. He was then thought to be under the influence of liquor, and it is now supposed that he accidentally fell into the water. He was a German, 56 years old, and left a wife and four grown-up children living at No. 35 Black street.

Messrs. W. A. Smith and John J. Fanning, of No. 147 North Clark street, while bathing in the lake at 8:30 yesterday morning, found the body of an unknown man floating in the water. The deceased appeared to have been about 33 years old, stout build, sandy complexion, sandy hair and mustache, and was clad in a dark suit, with linen underclothing, and buckled shoes. Nothing was found which would furnish a clew to his identity. The body was taken to the Morgue by the Armory police-patrol.

John Tobey, of No. 1601 Michigan avenue, yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock reported at the Armory that a young man named August Warkentien, who accompanied him to the Government Pier at 10 o'clock Saturday night, had accidentally fallen from the pier into the lake at 12:30 in the morning, and had been drowned. Officers Shanley and Madigan went out with Tobey to the pier, and soon succeeded in recovering the body, which was taken to the Morgue. There were found in the clothing $9.35, a pocketknife, and a silver watch which was stopped at 12:47 o'clock. Tobey says they went out late at night in order to get an early start at fishing in the morning, which is quite probable. Warkentien, he says, was a single man about 24 years of age, and boarded somewhere in the North Division with a family named Braun.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Andrew Pallegrin, an Italian fruit-vender, was locked up at the West Madison Street Station last night for brutally treating two small boys, one of whom he claimed had struck him on the back with a stone. After pursuing and catching them he kicked them shamefully, and was about to use a paving-block upon them when he was arrested by the bystanders. Not long ago Pallegrin was arrested for kicking a woman who found fault with the price of his fruit.

MONUMENTAL.

John H. Volk, designer and manufacturer of fine granite and marble monuments, tablets, statuary, curbing, etc., in selected stock. Office corner Dearborn and Randolph streets.

Sour stomach, sick headache, and dizziness Hop Bitters cures with a few doses.

RELIGIOUS.

The Importance of Christian Character—Sermon by Dr. Morris.

Revival Meetings under the Leadership of Harrison, the Boy Preacher.

High Mass at the New Roman Catholic Church of All Saints.

The Disciples of Christ Still Waiting for the Second Coming.

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. MORRIS.

The Rev. Dr. Morris, of Lane Theological Seminary, preached yesterday morning at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of Superior and Rush streets, on "The Christian Character." He selected as the groundwork of his discourse passages from the fourth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, and from the corresponding chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, as follows:

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things. . . .

But unto every one of us is given place according to the measure of the gift of Christ.

Dr. Morris said that an old English poet had, in no spirit of irreverence, declared Jesus Christ to be the first true gentleman that ever breathed. If to that word was given a meaning conveying all those qualifications of honesty, justice, purity, loveliness, and virtue in the same beautiful personality men would spontaneously turn to Jesus of Nazareth as the one who best incorporated the idea. Compared with Him all men were as nought. Much as the world had despised the redemptive mission of Christ, and had rejected His word, all men had acknowledged the grandeur of His character.

It could not reasonably be expected that the Greek or Roman worshiper of mythological ideals should attain to a higher character than that imputed to those ideals. The Christian, however, had before him the grandest and purest type to follow and to pattern after. This made Christianity essentially a religion of character, and a true Christian must be a man of character. As men grew like their great exampiar they attained to the higher perfection of humanity.

The speaker defined character as being that which a man actually was, while reputation simply meant what men thought of him. Reputation, being the outgrowth of character, more or less represented it, but reputation might be fictitious, unjust, undeserved, and changeable. Character was stable. It meant the man as God sees him and as he knows himself to be. Christianity was therefore a religion not of reputation, but of character. The actions of men depend upon their characters; the pregnant force by which the man himself dictates to the outward man what he shall do. Other things vary, but character is enduring. It alone can satisfy conscience and give that true satisfaction which can only be found when the soul is at peace with itself. With this the earth is heaven; without it heaven would be insupportable.

Dr. Morris passed to a consideration as to what Christianity had done for the improvement of character. First, it had given to man a Book, which had by the confession even of those who rejected its Divine origin, done more to aid in the formation of the higher and better character than all other literature combined. He did not hesitate to say that all the great libraries of Europe could be better spared than this one volume, from which the best life of this world had flowed. Christianity furnished a pattern of character. In the personality of the Messiah was given an ever-living example of the highest character, to which the best scholarship of the world, its philosophers and poets, had all paid homage. "I find no fault in Him at all," has been the judicial expression of all alike; foes as well as friends. To follow Christ in spirit developed the higher life. Christianity gave a power in character by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost working in the human soul, and it gave a true sphere for character. The works of God proclaimed to man the higher and the better life, and led him spontaneously to true moral growth.

Dr. Morris concluded his able sermon with a pathetic and appropriate reference to the condition of the President. He said that to the Nation, sitting with bowed heads beside the bed of sorrow, it was a great consolation that the man whose life seemed to be fast ebbing away had always been emphatically a man of the highest character. He had known Gen. Garfield twenty years ago as an occasional worshiper in his church at Columbus, O., and had learned to know his true manliness and worth. Since that time, on the field of battle and in the halls of legislation, Gen. Garfield had ever lived up to the dictates of his high character, and those who knew him never swerved from their honest faith in him. All of his success was owing to the fact that he had kept the faith, and, if the people were to be called on to mourn his untimely loss, they must yet thank God for the lesson contained in his Christian character and life.

THE "BOY PREACHER."

THE YOUTHFUL REVIVALIST'S SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison, the "boy preacher" and revivalist, held a largely-attended meeting yesterday afternoon at the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church, and succeeded in arousing considerable religious fervor. He led in the singing, announcing hymns of a revival character, prayed earnestly, and appeared to be possessed from the first of the enthusiasm which has given him the reputation he enjoys. Following the introductory exercises, he asked the audience, in his peculiar style, if they were saved, and the question afterward served as a text for a five minutes' talk, in which he walked the platform briskly, clapped his hands vigorously, and related incidents in his experience in the revival work in other cities, some of which were quite affecting. At the conclusion of his talk he asked the congregation to rise and sing, and then he asked such as desired to be saved to remain standing while he prayed. About twenty kept their position. In his prayer he inferred that those who had sat down were saved, and wanted to know if it was true, and, furthermore, reminded them of the responsibility they were assuming if they pretended to be saved and were not. The effect of the prayer was to bring a large number to their feet after it was over, and soon thereafter, in answer to an invitation, the altar was crowded with penitents, and there was great rejoicing amid songs and petitions for the washing away of their sins. Several professed conversion during the excitement, and the meeting throughout was regarded as a remarkable manifestation of the Divine will and power.

The announcement that the "boy preacher" was to preach at Trinity Methodist Church last night was sufficient to pack that spacious edifice to overflowing. Many persons were unable to obtain even standing room. Mr. Harrison took for his subject "Not far from the Kingdom," and spoke for nearly an hour, describing the different kinds of people who were almost saved and the hindrances in the way of completing this process. The young evangelist brought to bear all his peculiar methods of pulpit oratory, and gave a plentiful sprinkling of emotional incidents, calculated to awaken the careless and indifferent. This was followed by an after-meeting, in which a number of revival hymns were sung, led by a cornet, and an invitation was given to sinners to come forward to the anxious-seat. Some half-dozen young men responded to the call, and received spiritual consolation at the hands of the brethren. But somehow or other the exercises were entirely lacking in the fervor which so often characterizes revival meetings. The bulk of the great congregation seemed to be made up of persons who were present out of curiosity, rather from any desire to "experience religion," in consequence of which the scenes at the anxious-seat were very tame in comparison with the recent demonstrations at the Desplaines camp-meeting. The young evangelist, in conversation with a reporter after the meeting, said the house was too crowded for the seekers to make their way forward, and that it usually took several days, anyhow, before things got to working smoothly. At Indianapolis, where there were over 1,200 conversions, a week was required to get the movement fairly under way. Mr. Harrison spoke enthusiastically of his meeting in the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church in the afternoon, where greater success rewarded the efforts of the workers, there being some thirty seekers. The boy preacher will rest a day or two and then go to the New Lenox camp-meeting.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES ATTEND SOLEMN HIGH MASS.

The dusty highways of Bridgeport were yesterday the scene of a brilliant pageant. The occasion was a response on the part of the various Roman Catholic Societies of the city to an invitation extended to them by the Rev. Pastor E. J. Dunne, of All Saints' Catholic Church, corner of Wallace and Kossuth streets, to visit in a body his newly-dedicated and magnificent edifice, and assist at the celebration of solemn High Mass. The demonstration was a large and imposing one, and its brilliancy was greatly enhanced by the scorching rays of the morning sun pouring down upon the devoted and perspiring heads and bespangled regalia of the earnest processionists as they plodded through parched and pulverized earth several inches deep, which, when touched, arose and enshrouded them in dense clouds. At 9 o'clock the procession formed at the corner of South Halsted and Fourteenth streets, and in the course of an hour proceeded on the prescribed line of march, which was south on Halsted to Archer avenue, east on Archer avenue to Hanover, south on Hanover to Twenty-sixth, west on Twenty-sixth to Wallace, and north on Wallace to the church. Three companies of Hibernian Rifles, numbering about 100 men, under the command of Maj. Moore, and accompanied by Roddy's Military Band, led off, followed by about 400 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Father Mathew's Temperance Field Band of fifty pieces at the head of All Saints' Sodality of the Sacred Heart of B. V. M., and the Married Men's Sodality of All Saints' Church, in all about 200 strong, then fell into line. These were followed by Father Dunne's Cadet Band and Boys' Sodality in blue sashes, to the number of about 100. At the church the Hibernian Rifles, with military courtesy, opened ranks and brought their arms to the present, while the societies entered. At 10:30 o'clock, as the organ peeled forth a beautiful voluntary, fifty acolytes, attired in green cassocks, white surplices, and green capes, filed into the sanctuary, followed by a retinue of clergy. Mass was sung by the Rev. P. Gilfoil, while the Rev. Fathers Clancy and Foley officiated as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, respectively. The Rev. E. J. Dunne officiated as master of ceremonies, and, at the proper time, delivered a brief extemporaneous sermon appropriate to the occasion. The spacious edifice was crowded to overflowing with the visiting uniformed worshipers and the regular congregation.

THE SECOND COMING.

THE "DISCIPLES OF CHRIST" PATIENTLY AWAITING IT.

A religious body, who have selected the name "Disciples of Christ," and who eschew dogmas, rely solely upon the Scriptures, and look earnestly forward to the second coming of Jesus Christ, met together yesterday evening in the church building on the southwest corner of Superior and Noble streets for the purpose of holding divine service. The service were conducted by Mr. Martin Holst, who opened by reading a number of extracts from the New Testament relating to Christ's second coming. He held that there was no stronger ground for repentance than the belief that Jesus was again coming to judge the earth, and that all men must appear before Christ and give an account of their lives. It had been written that the world was to be destroyed by fire, which put the people living upon it in great danger. How were they to escape melting in the fervent heat? Peter taught them that they should live and look for a new Heaven and a new earth, which would be ready for those who deserved them. One of the faults of the present day was described by St. Paul in his Epistle to Timothy, when he said that the people had itching ears. Such was the trouble with many Christians at present. They depended more upon the honeyed words of the Rev. So-and-So than upon the truths of the Bible. They gave their attention to the learning of a set of dogmas rrther than the study of the Bible. The speaker said that since he came to have a full understanding of the importance of the second coming of Christ it had wrought a great change in his life. It had had a purifying influence upon him, and made him daily examine himself, and, when he found anything wrong, to go to the Lord and ask for the strengthening and purifying grace of His love.

Mr. Hines, another disciple, who had been looking for the blessed hope for forty-five years, said that as he was not longer able to work he spent his time going round among his neighbors talking to them of Christ and of His second coming. When he first came to Chicago he had one evening startled a meeting of infidels with the question: Who taught Daniel, the prophet, to write a history of the kingdom of this world which came after him? No one could answer the question, and the meeting broke up and never convened again. He believed that they were now very near to the second coming of Christ. The signs of the sun, moon, and stars, and the excitements going on among the people, all make it look this way. These were the signs the Savior spoke of, and they should be heeded. The speaker said that he was anxious for the coming of the Lord, and he hoped himself and all others would be ready for it.

Brother Peterson said the doctrine of the second coming of Christ was especially comforting to the poor. On this earth there was no joy for them, but in the world to come they will find endless happiness.

Another disciple said the topic of the second coming was agreeable to all Christians. There was a difference in opinion as to the method of Christ's coming, but as to the fact itself they were all united. There were some who believed Jesus Christ would come at the end of the millennium, but this was a mistake. Others claimed that he would come before the millennium, and reign through it. The great question was, however, What result upon a man's life would arise from a belief in Christ's second coming? The Scriptures provided a key for it in the parable of the ten virgins, and another in Paul, when he referred to the coming of Christ, and told what men ought to be to be able to find joy in that coming. They should watch and pray, and be ready, and, because they did not know what time He was coming, they should be all the more ready for it.

Another disciple alluded to the object of Christ's second coming, which, he said, was that of getting together all His own people, after which he should judge the world. The question might be asked, why the second coming was so much talked about. It was simply because it revived and strengthened the Christian's hope in eternal happiness in Heaven. Life here, if there was no hope beyond the tomb, had really no foundation. Just as sure as the sun was the life of the animal and vegetable kingdoms of this world, so was the second coming of Christ the life of the Christian faith. He believed that the world was now in its last days, and that all should be eagerly looking for the coming of Christ.

A hymn on the resurrection closed the services of the evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OMINOUS FOR THE HERESY-HUNTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sugar Grove, Ill., Aug. 28.—The Rev. J. C. Stoughton, one of Dr. Thomas' prosecutors, preached here to-day on Dr. Thomas' heresy. Mr. Stoughton confined himself to the point involved in Dr. Thomas' teaching as to the condition of the unrepentant after death. He said a branch of the Church had taught an intolerable hell and unreasonable God; that the sinner would have a chance to repent after death, but it is morally impossible that he would repent. This, he said, is sound Methodism. He said he did not know how he would succeed in prosecuting Dr. Thomas, when he would much rather be on the defense.

DECATUR SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 28.—Miss Lucy J. Rider, of Chicago, and others, this afternoon addressed the Decatur Sabbath-School Convention held at the Methodist Church. Nearly 1,000 children were present.

MARQUETTE COLLEGE BLESSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 28.—Marquette College, the new Jesuit educational establishment just completed, was blessed to-day, the ceremony being very impressive and largely attended. After the usual procession Archbishop Heiss blessed the college, and Father Fairbanks of St. Patrick's, and Father Thill of St. Mary's Church in this city, delivered addresses.

B. P. HUTCHINSON.

His Opinions on the New Town of East Chicago and the High Prices of Wheat and Corn.

A reporter yesterday called upon Mr. B. P. Hutchinson, the veteran packer, to get his views upon matters in general and the proposed new Town of East Chicago, with its contingent stock-yard features, in particular.

He found Mr. Hutchinson settled comfortably on the stoop of his handsome residence in Hyde Park enjoying the fresh lake breezes which add so much to the reputation of Chicago as a summer resort. It was after dinner-hour and the interviewed had a few moments to spare to his caller.

"I suppose, Mr. Hutchinson," the reporter began, "that you have heard of the new deal reported to be made by a number of heavy Eastern capitalists in the neighborhood of Sheffield, Indiana?"

"What do you mean?"

"Why, the purchase of the Jacob Forsyth tract of 8,000 acres for $1,000,009 cash."

"Oh yes, I was just reading about that,—pretty big deal, too. By the way, I remember when I could have gotten that property for $200,000, and less, too, if I had wanted to take it. I went down there once to look at the property with an idea of advancing the money required to take up the mortgage of some two hundred thousand dollars."

"And you didn't do it?"

"No. I thought it looked very much like as though I would never get the money out again, so concluded not to invest."

"It looks now as though it would have proven a good investment, doesn't it?"

"Yes. Property in that locality appears to have been advancing considerably."

"Do you know anything about the proposed new town of East Chicago?"

"Well, no, not particularly; at least nothing that is not in the papers."

"What do you think of it anyway; do you think it can be made a success?"

"I don't know why it could not be, provided they could get manufacturing interests enough to take a hand in it and locate there."

"What do you think of that point for a great harbor?"

"I don't think it has near so good facilities for a harbor as has South Chicago. I think that the latter is destined to be the great shipping point."

"What do you think of South Chicago property?"

"I consider it to be among the best that can be gotten hold of in this vicinity."

"What is your opinion of this belt-line railroad project? Do you think that it can be made to pay?"

"Yes. I think that it ought to be very profitable."

"That will have a great deal to do with the interests of East Chicago, and if it makes that place one of its terminal points don't you think that it would be a good place for manufacturers to locate?"

"Oh, yes, it would undoubtedly be a good manufacturing point."

"I suppose that you have noticed that this company proposes to establish a new stock-yards, which it is claimed will excel those now in the Town of Lake?"

"I don't think that they can be made to pay."

"Why?"

"Because the present Stock-Yards fill all the requirements."

"But it is claimed that they are not large enough to accommodate all the business that could be attracted to Chicago?"

"As for that, the Stock-Yards Company owns large tracts of land adjoining the yards, and they can build additions to the same whenever necessary."

"Don't you think it would be a good thing for Chicago to have two stock-yards?"

"I don't know but what it might; still the present Stock-Yards are giving very good satisfaction."

"Why is it that you don't think new stock-yards could be made to pay?"

"Well, there are several reasons. One is that the railroads which control much of the trade have too great interests in the present Stock-Yards to imperil them

BY DIVERTING ANY TRADE

to any new yards. Then there are the vast packing interests located at the present stock-yards. They would fight for them, and use all their influence in opposition to any new yards."

"Are there any other reasons?"

"Yes; a very good one is that all of the buyers are at the present yards, and naturally the sellers flock there to get rid of their stock. The packers find it to be a great advantage to be located right in the Stock-Yards. There was once a time when the packers did not think it made any difference whether they were within one or five miles of the yards; but times have changed considerably, and now the nearer they can get to the centre of the purchasing point the better."

"What do you think of East Chicago in the way of location? Do you think that it would make a good point for stock-yards?"

"Well, yes, I am of the opinion that it is situated at a point more adapted to the business than the present yards. It is quite high, dry land thereabouts. Why, I remember that when I located my packing-house where it now is in the present yards the region thereabouts was all swamp, and I was compelled to make a long plank-road to the street."

"Your packing-house was one of the first out there, was it not?"

"It was the first packing-house out there. I located at that point in 1867. The country around there then was bare of houses for a long distance. Why, you could go for miles in almost any direction and you would only occasionally run across a building. The prospects were not near so bright for that locality then as the new points now attracting attention are at present, and yet look at the value of the property thereabouts now."

"I suppose that you have seen many changes in your day?"

"Yes, I should think so. The wonderful advance in the prices of property which I have witnessed is certainly remarkable."

"Well, take it all in all, what do you think of this great scheme?"

"I think it is certainly a big undertaking. There is evidently a vast amount of money and many influential men behind it. Without doubt it will have much influence upon the value of property in Hyde Park and its vicinity, and will do much to boost it upwards."

"Don't you think that Hyde Park is going to prove to be a great manufacturing point?"

"It has every indication of being one of the greatest manufacturing points in America. Certainly it has every facility, water and otherwise, for manufacturing industries."

"What point in it do you think is most available?"

"I consider South Chicago to be the point best adapted for the location of any new enterprise because it has a good harbor already. This new Town of East Chicago will have to make a harbor out of Wolf River, which is a small shallow stream with a great sandbar at its mouth. Of course it will cost considerable to make the harbor there, but, if the parties have the money they claim to have, why they can easily do so."

"Do you know anything about the report that the Wagner Palace-Car Company, with William H. Vanderbilt behind it, propose establishing a new town in the southern part of Hyde Park similar in character to the Town of Pullman?"

"No. I do not know anything about it beyond mere rumors. I do not see why they should not, however."

"By the way, what do you think of the present price of wheat?"

"I think that it is higher than the legitimate demand warrants."

"Do you think that the combination which has formed this corner will be successful in carrying it through?"

"I think they will come out on the top of the heap with their August corner; but if they attempt to make another deal of the same character for September I believe that they will be left."

"What do you think of the corn market?"

"Corn is too high. There is no doubt but that we shall have a short crop of both corn and wheat, but still the present prices are beyond reason."

"How will pork go this season?"

"I anticipate that it will be very firm. The high price of corn and the great demand both from home and abroad, together with the small supply, will undoubtedly cause pork to stand firm."

"Do you think there are any other 'corners' upon any of the staple products beside wheat?"

"No, I do not think that there are."

RAMPANT "RESOLUTERS."

The Regular Sunday Afternoon Yawp of the Chicago Labor Union—A Crazy Resolution Denouncing the Republican Party for Inconsistency in Connection with the Award, by the Democratic City Administration, for the Bridgeport Pumps—Pitching into the South Park Commissioners for Accepting the Drexel Memorial Fountain—Other Symptoms of Insanity.

The Chicago Labor Union met yesterday afternoon at No. 54 West Lake street, with John Blake in the chair, and after a short social and business meeting, entered into an animated discussion which lasted over two hours. The first resolution, which was discussed at some length, was as follows:

Resolved, That this mass-meeting call the attention of the workers of this city to the glaring inconsistency of the Republican party of this city, which, in the face of the recent declaration of their orators (of the John Scanlan stripe) in favor of home industry and protection of working classes, have permitted, without protest, the award of the contract for the city pumping engines to a manufacturer 1,000 miles from here, while home manufacturers were willing and able to do the work. The pumps will cost less than if made in Chicago, but this cuts no figure in protection; if it did, the pumps could be made cheaper yet in Canada, which is only one-third the distance from Chicago to the place where the pumps are to be manufactured.

Considerable was said upon this resolution which did no apply to it. Protection and free trade was freely discussed, and the Republican party was roundly denounced for using the plea of protection at the eleventh hour in the last election and thereby electing Gen. Garfield. "There is no distinction," said one, "between the two great political parties of the day, and it is only by the prejudices of the past that they are kept separated. There is no special free trade or protective distinctions between them. I hold that the cheapest and the heaviest production is the best, and that it is not employment which we want, but we want to see the product of our employment. We must consider those questions of the future which are going to involve the labor classes of this country. We must have education." The resolution was adopted, however, and was considered as a bomb to be thrown into the labor and union organizations for them to discuss and settle.

THEY DON'T LIKE THE DREXELS.

A second resolution was introduced, and after some spicy remarks upon it, which elicited applause, was unanimously adopted. It was as follows:

Resolved, That this mass-meeting condemns the action of the South Park Commissioners in deciding to accept and place in a public boulevard the monument of a person unknown to the public except as a land-speculator and successful business-man (which is often termed shark or swindler), whose claim to public distinction consists, not in having done some great good to society at the cost of his individual interest and welfare, but because the accumulated wealth he has secured enables his children to purchase this distinction with the gift of a beautiful fountain, which is simply a frame in which the figure of a dead millionaire is set, and we respectfully request the Commissioners to rescind their resolution of acceptance, and suggest that the proper place for the monument is in the graveyard; and, perhaps, the best place for the fountain would be in the Fifth or Fourteenth Ward, where the people's esthetical education has been sadly neglected. We respectfully warn them that, if they neglect this request, they will be bored to death with applications from rich nobodys who are willing to pay for the erecting of a good fountain or any other kind of a monument, on the boulevard or in the parks, provided their monuments are placed upon such fountains or ornaments.

A long discussion on strikes followed, with half a dozen narrow minded speeches on the subject. Mr. Morgan read a paper, in which he offered twelve resolutions for the attention of the assembled body. The first, which was adopted, and involved all the others, was as follows:

Resolved, That the numerous strikes that have taken place in the last few months forcibly illustrate the antagonism that exists between the employer and employé,—the legitimate result of the false relationship of the two classes.

Rich Silver Discovery in Dakota—A City Founded in Four Days, with Nine Saloons, Two Faro Banks, and a Daily Newspaper.

New York Sun.

Deadwood, Dak., Aug. 24.—Some time ago an old prospector named Redpath found some float rock on the hills about ten miles from this city, which he thought was pure carbonate. He brought it to the city, had it assayed, and found that it went up to the thousands of ounces of silver to the ton. He also showed it to old Colorado miners, who pronounced it the pure stuff, and were very anxious to discover where it came from. There was a great deal of mystery at first, but the secret finally leaked out, and the excitement commenced. It was mild at first, but in a short time it took possession of everybody, and the stampede of the season was inaugurated. The ground on which the discovery was made was in a wild portion of the country that had never been prospected. There were no roads to the point, and the first crowd of treasure-hunters made their way there on horseback or afoot. They came back with specimens of rich rock, and in a day or two Deadwood, Central City, and Lead City were almost depopulated. A town was laid out, lots drawn for by all present, rules of government agreed to, and the place named "West Virginia City." In forty-eight hours the town contained nearly 1,000 inhabitants, and nine saloons were in operation. On the third day two faro banks were opened, restaurants were started, and, to cap the climax, on the fourth day the first copy of a daily newspaper, called the *Carbonate Reporter*, was issued. Fifty buildings have been erected during the last week, and as high as $500 has been paid for building lots. The town promises to be permanent, as there have been many rich finds.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Why the Former Outstrips the Latter So Immensely.

St. Louis Republican, Aug. 27.

Accident is no doubt an important factor in the affairs of the world. Factitious events are known to have influenced the greatest results. But generally causes which are sufficient, and which operate according to rules, and which may be estimated with a degree of certainty, go before effects.

Recently there has been much speculation concerning the growth of this city, and comparisons with others, especially with Chicago, have been made, and considerable surprise and not a little disappointment expressed that our Northern neighbor has so far outstripped St. Louis in increase of population and material resources. Such feelings are the result of a partial and very superficial examination of the underlying facts, and a singular neglect of the course of events. St. Louis and Chicago are the two most westerly of the great cities of the country, and have been such for twenty years. In 1870 there is reason to believe there was no great difference in the population of the two cities. Both were prosperous, alert, progressive, ambitious. But each depended on the growth and development of certain rich districts of new and undeveloped country. Certain portions of this territory naturally belonged to each, and were tributary to the growth of each without great danger of being diverted from the easiest, shortest, and most economical lines of communication. A portion of this territory, of course, was debatable ground, and its fruit would go to the most vigilant and enterprising competitor. For reasons which appear plain, and which spring from the current of events, much the larger portion of the trade of the debatable ground went to Chicago.

The country which Nature spread out around the southern end of Lake Michigan and westward in the domain of the Union is imperial in extent and unsurpassed in fertility. It lacked only means of intercourse and channels of transportation. Its products were of a kind which were valueless to commerce until railroads reached the very door of each neighborhoyd. What wonders have ten years worked in this great region in the construction of railroads. The following table will show the States, of which Chicago may fairly be regarded as the natural commerial metropolis, and the number of miles of railroad in operation in each in the year 1870 and in 1879, respectively:

States.	Miles in 1870.	Miles in 1879.
Nebraska	705	1,634
Indiana (one-half)	1,588	2,668
Illinois (one-half)	2,411	3,789
Wisconsin	1,525	2,896
Minnesota	1,092	3,008
Dakota Territory	65	490
Iowa	2,683	4,779
Kansas (one-half)	759	1,551
Colorado	157	1,208
Wyoming Territory	459	472
Utah Territory	257	503
Total	11,692	22,980

Here is an increase of 11,288 miles of railroad in the ten years ending in 1879, or about 100 per cent. The increase in population in the same territory in the decade from 1870 to 1880 was as follows:

States.	1870.	1880.
Nebraska	122,993	452,433
Indiana (one-half)	840,318	989,181
Illinois (one-half)	1,269,945	1,539,384
Iowa	1,194,020	1,624,620
Wisconsin	1,054,670	1,315,480
Minnesota	439,706	780,806
Dakota	14,181	135,180
Kansas (one-half)	182,199	497,983
Colorado	39,864	194,659
Wyoming	9,118	20,788
Utah	86,786	143,906
Total	5,253,800	7,694,410

Here is an increase in the population of this territory of 2,440,610, or more than 47 per cent in ten years. Marvelous as was the growth of the City of Chicago in the decade, it was not as great as that of the territory of which it is the natural metropolis. The cost of construction and equipment per mile of the railroads of the United States is about $52,000. About $600,000,000 were expended in the ten years in the construction of railroads in the territory we have indicated, an amount which is itself an important consideration in estimating the growth and prosperity of that city.

We turn now to look at the territory of which St. Louis may be fairly regarded as the natural metropolis. The following table will show the States which may fairly be set down in this estimate, with the miles of railroad they had in the years 1870 and 1879 respectively:

States.	Miles in 1870.	Miles in 1879.
Kentucky (one-half)	558	797
Tennessee (one-half)	746	850
Mississippi (one-half)	495	570
Louisiana (one-half)	225	272
Illinois (one-half)	2,411	3,789
Missouri	2,000	3,740
Arkansas	256	840
Texas	711	2,591
Kansas (one-half)	750	1,052
Total	8,052	14,465

In the ten years from 1870 to 1879 there was constructed in the territory we have set down as tributary to St. Louis 6,413 miles of railroad, or 4,875 miles less than was constructed in that credited to Chicago. The difference in the amount of money expended in railaoad construction was $253,500,000 in favor of Chicago on the estimate of cost above stated.

The increase of population in the territory of which St. Louis is the natural commercial metropolis in the ten years from 1870 to 1880 was as follows, the figures in all instances being from the United States census:

States.	1870.	1880.
Kentucky (one-half)	660,505	824,354
Tennessee (one-half)	629,260	776,231
Mississippi (one-half)	413,961	565,796
Louisiana (one-half)	368,957	470,051
Illinois (one-half)	1,269,945	1,539,384
Missouri	1,721,295	2,168,804
Arkansas	484,471	802,564
Texas	818,579	1,592,574
Kansas (one-half)	182,190	497,983
Total	6,549,192	9,237,741

The increase of population in the territory set down as tributary to St. Louis has been at a ratio of 7 per cent less than that of the territory credited to Chicago. We have, therefore, these two palpable reasons on the very surface for the more rapid growth of Chicago,—a less rapid growth of population in St. Louis territory and vastly less growth in transportation facilities.

While we have divided territory in accordance with natural reasons and proximity in location, it will be conceded that Chicago enterprise has been poaching on what ought to be St. Louis preserves. The business-men of that city have not hesitated to seek, and have surely secured, a large trade in territory which, for geographical reasons, ought to be almost exclusively tributary to St. Louis. Enterprise is contagious, and trade and wealth are inclined to be cumulative. "To him that hath shall be given" is a truth which is strikingly illustrated in the "habits" of commerce.

The increase of population in the territory of which St. Louis is the natural commercial metropolis ought to be at a greater ratio than the growth in that of which Chicago is the natural metropolis. The indications now are that this will be so. The growth of Texas, the recuperation and development of contiguous Southern territory, the increased value of our waterways,—for ten years almost useless in the movement of products,—the early opening of the Indian Territory, the consummation of Southern lines of railroad to the Pacific, the manifest advantages of this city as a manufacturing point; these are some of the reasons why the next decade will reveal a changed condition of things and a superior growth in population and commerce in St. Louis.

For the rest the destiny of St. Louis is in the hands of its business-men and its capitalists. There are no natural advantages in these days of railroads, telegraphs, and commercial travelers which do not require to be supplemented by the genius of a bold, vigilant, aggressive population.

Highwaymen's Advice.

Austin (Tex.) Statesman.

At Dallas a nicely dressed and very handsome young man on his way home the other night after calling on a young lady, was met in a dark place by two fellows, who leveled pistols at him and told him to hold up his hands and be searched. He told them they had struck the wrong man, for he hadn't a cent about him. They went through him and found nothing but a key. They told him they would let him go, but that if they caught him moneyless again they would kill him on the spot, and told him that if he would quit visiting the girls and do more work he would have more money.

Hot Weather Suggestions for the Girls.

Food and Health.

Hair cut short is a great relief in warm weather; we cannot expect women and girls to cut off what is so great a pride to them if they possess luxuriant hair, but we beg of them to wear it so that the neck is free and that the air can pass around the throat. It is of the utmost consequence that ventilation should be encouraged near the lungs, and the foolish way of crowding masses of hair round the neck stops the natural draft of air and hinders free respiration. It also causes an unnecessary perspiration and heat near the throat.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Items of Interest from the Police Stations.

Philip Griffin, 15 years old, living at No. 228 North Union street, in a quarrel at 9:30 last evening with two boys whose names he does not know, was struck on the head with a piece of brick and was quite badly cut.

Thomas A. Brady, colored, living at No. 345 West Twelfth street, while in a crowd attracted by a fire at No. 341 Saturday evening, was attacked and robbed of a silver watch worth $10.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the police patrol, in answer to a call, proceeded to a saloon at the corner of Brown and Twelfth streets, and there arrested the thieves, Michael Connelly and Christopher Flanigan, both well known to the police.

Officer Thomas Shanley, while traveling his post Saturday night, heard in the vicinity of Harrison and Canal streets the outcry of a man who had evi dently just been robbed by highwaymen. He ran to the corner, and was run into by two men, one of whom he seized and led back half a block, where he found a man giving the name of John Corby, living at the New York House on Clark street. He had been held up and robbed of $13 cash, and identified the prisoner, John McCarthy, as one of his assailants. McCarthy is very well known to the police as a midnight prowler.

An affair which might furnish Len Grover with material for a new scene in "Our Boarding-House" took place early last evening in a boarding-house at No. 42 Ann street, kept by Mrs. W. R. Raymond. The Italian boarder, Frank Packner, took a bath early in the evening, and used in lieu of towels all the tidies, mats, and lace gewgaws of the parlor. Mrs. Raymond remonstrated, and Packner, becoming enraged, beat her quite severely about the head, arms, and body with a heavily-loaded cane. She will procure a warrant for his arrest to-day.

At noon yesterday Officer William Bohan arrested near the corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets two well-known thieves named John O'Rourke and Willie Jackson, alias Feeney. Upon searching them at the station two revolvers were found upon them which were identified by Thomas Hunt, a saloonkeeper at No. 183 Washington street. The saloon was entered Saturday night by burglars who clambered over the transom, and helped themselves to the contents of the cash-drawer, some liquors and tobacco, and the revolvers. O'Rourke is an incorrigible burglar, and was liberated from the Penitentiary last May, after serving three years for the burglary of a shoestore.

James Beck, a dishwasher at the Newsboys' Home, and A. F. Lutz, a young man employed at the Eagle Baby Carriage Works, corner of Kinzie and Peoria streets, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Koehler and McDonald for a series of robberies at the factory. About eight yards of plush was found upon Beck, and it is said that he confesses to have been in partnership with Lutz in the theft of all sorts of material from his employers. They generally advertised a portion of it as having been found, so that in case they were arrested they might use this as a loophole for escape.

Highway robberies are becoming alarmingly frequent in all parts of the city. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning G. F. Ruder, of No. 512 Halsted street, was knocked down near Clark street bridge by a fellow giving the name of Bernard Healey, who attempted to rob him of his watch. He resisted and shouted lustily for help. Officer Hoffman responded, and at his approach Healey attempted to escape, but Mr. Ruder held him fast. At about the same hour John Coffee, of No. 168 Jefferson street, was held up on Clark street near Adams by two respectably dressed men who robbed him of $38 cash.

Theophilus Dubic, a young man living at No. 30 Rucker street, last evening entered complaint at the West Madison Street Station that a young ruffian named Charles Nimester, living at No. 44 Rucker street, had fired two shots at him at 7 o'clock last evening near the corner of Indiana and Rucker streets. Dubic had upon several occasions castigated Nimester and his companions for teasing, abusing, and upon one occasion rotten-egging his sister and her friends every time they appeared upon the street, and this is supposed to have been the cause of last night's affray.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

DEATHS.

SMITH—Aug. 28, suddenly, at the residence of his son, John Stearns Smith, Deacon John Smith, late of Peterboro, N. H., in the 78th year of his age.

HOWISON—Aug. 28, of inflamation of the bowels and pneumonia, Florence, aged 18 months, youngest daughter of George and Jennie B. Howison.

Funeral at 2 p. m. Tuesday, the 30th, from residence, 319 Indiana-av. Carriages to Oakwoods.

McAULEY—Sunday, Aug. 28, William, age 11 years 10 months 19 days, beloved son of Leonard and Eliza McAuley.

Funeral from residence, 761 Hubbard-st., at 12 o'clock Monday, Aug. 29. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SEIPP—Saturday night at 12 o'clock, of diphtheria, Curt, oldest son of William C. and Emma Seipp, age 6 years and 1 month.

RICHARDSON—George, son of Orlo W. and Kate T. Richardson, aged 5 years, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Funeral at 2535 Prairie-av. at 10:30 a. m. to-day. The announcement yesterday that the funeral would occur at Morgan Park was an error.

HILL—Aug. 27, at Ironton, O., Royal Hill, aged 60 years. The remains will be brought to Chicago.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REDINGTON—Aug. 28, Lyman M. Redington, son of F. A. Redington.

Funeral at 884 West Washington-st., Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 10 a. m.

FRENCH—Aug. 28, in this city, Sarah M., wife of W. M. R. French, and daughter of the late Owen Lovejoy.

Funeral at Princeton, Ill.

JANSEN—The funeral service of Irene Inger, infant daughter of James G. and Maggie Allis Jansen, will be held at their residence, No. 48 Hoyne-av., at 11 o'clock Monday, Aug. 29, thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Friends invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REV. J. H. WALKER WILL CONduct the noon prayer-meeting to-day at Lower Farwell Hall.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF
RETAILERS
OF
Fine Boots and Shoes,
IS CALLED TO AN
AUCTION SALE
TO BE MADE BY
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
MONDAY, Aug. 29, commencing at 9:30 sharp.

This sale will be what it indicates, a sale of work DESIGNED FOR BEST CITY RETAIL TRADE.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS
TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 9:30 a. m.
One Thousand Lots in each Sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SECOND
GREAT TRADE SALE
OF
Boots,
Shoes, and
Slippers,
AT AUCTION,
WILL BE MADE
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, commencing at 9:30 sharp.

Full lines of Custom-made Goods for Fall Trade, as well as from those Factories that are represented only by us in the West, and whose work is fully guaranteed.

CANDY.

Candy. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

MILITIA NOT[ES]

Items of General Inte[rest to] Citizen Soldie[rs]

Proposed Change in the T[...] ing Annual Inspe[ction]

The Bloomington Reuni[on ...] Chances of Its Suc[cess]

Col. James Quirk, Second [...] obtained a leave of absence fo[r ...]

George S. Avery has been e[...] of Company I, Third Regimen[t ...] McClellan, resigned.

The enlistment papers for ab[...] recruits were filed in the Adju[tant's] office during the week past.

The First Regiment will res[ume] drills this week, the 1st [...] closing the annual vacation.

W. J. Fort has been appointe[d ...] vocate of the Second Brigad[e ...] Lieut.-Col. A. R. Mock, resign[ed].

An election will be held at [...] Company F, Tenth Battalion, [...] First and Second Lieutenant, [...]

Company H, Capt. Diehl, an[d ...] Capt. Holmes, of the First R[egiment ...] decided to go to Bloomingt[on ...] crowd.

Capt. H. S. Bowles, [Comp...] Regiment, recommends the h[onorable dis]charge of Sergt. Horatio S. [...] count of removal.

Capt. Shea Smith, Company [...] ment, recommends the honora[ble ...] of Private Charles K. Luce, [...] business engagements.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Cowan, co[...] Ninth Battalion, recommends [...] discharge of Color-Sergt. Fra[...] on account of removal.

Several members of the Gove[rnor's ...]—Company C, Fifth Regimen[t ...] fied their intention of attend[ing the ...] town centennial celebration.

A complete outfit of tents an[d ...] page was shipped last week fro[m ...] to Paxton, Ford County, whe[re the ...] Battalion goes into camp to-day.

Lieut. A. L. Bell, Quartern[master ...] First Regiment, has obtained [a ...] sence for twenty days to leav[e ...] He will start for New York next[...]

It is the desire of Battery B to [...] land from Springfield to the ca[...] ington, on the occasion of the [...] the old army style, and this [...] probably be gratified.

Capt. E. A. Helm, Company [...] alry, recommends the discharg[e ...] Young, George Hocknell, John [...] Arthur Knott, and Henry B[...] "good of the service."

Private William C. Jennings, [...] Sixth Regiment, applies for [...] discharge upon a surgeon's cer[tificate ...] John J. Donnelly, of Compa[ny ...] Regiment, at Woodstock.

Commissions were issued by t[he ...] General last Thursday to Joh[n ...] Captain; James Morris, First [...] and J. C. Blaisdell, Second L[ieutenant ...] Company I, Fourth Regiment, a[...]

During the past week the A[djutant-Gen]eral received half a dozen appl[ications ...] new points for the privilege [...] new companies, but was compe[lled ...] that the quota at present was fi[lled].

The new Adjutant-General is [...] in matters of orthography, a f[...] cers addressing headquarters w[...] remember, even though mistak[...] may not render them subject [...] tial.

Company C, Sixth Regiment, [...] tent belonging to the State at [...] campment of the company at [...] and now the Captain, John L. [...] for a board of survey to inquire [...] ter.

Capt. Fred M. Penney, comm[anding Com]pany D, Tenth Battalion, at C[...] dered his resignation. This is t[...] as he was one of the most c[...] conscientious young officers [...] Brigade.

Sergt. Daniel J. Morse has b[een ...] to First Sergeant, Corporal [...] Moore to Sergeant, and Lance[...] bert H. Adams to Corporal of [...] Sixth Regiment.

Capt. Bell, of Battery B, S[...] making arrangements for an a[...] ber of caissons, harness for ho[...] carriage attachments for the [...] longing to the battery. This w[...] virtually a three-gun battery.

Capt. F. G. Hoyne, Assistant [...] ter of the First Brigade, has be[...] take possession of tents, poles [...] State property in possession [...] Regiment, and ship the same [...] General Elliott, at Springfield.

Capt. S. R. Blanchard, C[...] Twelfth Battalion, Ottawa, rec[ommends ...] honorable discharge of Private[...] neghan, on account of removal [...] honorable discharge of Priv[...] Shuler, for the good of the serv[ice].

Capt. R. E. Moore, Company [...] Battalion, recommends the [...] Privates Charles Damson, John [...] Hickman, James Moody, Willia[m ...] Homer Wilson, William Smith, [...] Williams, "for the good of the [service."]

The late John Buckingham h[...] honorary life member of B Co[...] Regiment, at a recent meeting of [...] pany suitable resolutions were [...] recorded as indicative of the s[...] members at the loss of a worth[y ...] an honored member and friend [...] tia.

The Ninth Battalion, command[ed by] Col. A. S. Cowan, Danville, [...] camp this morning at Paxton, a[...] card for the Ford County Fair [...] agers of the Fair pay all expens[es ...] portation, subsistence, etc. T[...] will be accompanied by a sectio[n ...] A, and four brass bands, and wi[...] camp four days.

Capt. B. Broderick, Company [...] Battalion, at Crescent City, reco[mmends ...] honorable discharge of Hiram [...] A. Sharp, Charles E. Barber, [...] Dial, Moses L. Dodd, Georg[e ...] Charles H. Given, Andrew L. [...] vey W. Hart, A. J. Harwood, W[...] lett, and Daniel Melson.

Maj. Mansfield Young, Batt[...] recommends the honorable [...] First-Sergt. Judson C. Porter, C[...] rence Minch, Privates Charles [...] Solomon P. Kauffman, on ac[count of re]moval. Also, the dishonorable [...] Privates Henry Dreimiller an[d ...] Anderson, for the good of the se[rvice].

Capt. B. Broderick, Company [...] fantry, Crescent, recommends [...] able discharge, for the good of t[...] the following privates of his co[...] ton D. Buckles, Amos H. Giff[...] Green, Alvin Levie, Francis [...] James McVaney, Charles W. [...] Sinclair, Clarance Salter, and [...] son.

An interesting question in reg[ard to the en]listment of aliens in the Illin[ois] Guard was raised last week at [...] in Springfield. The Adjutan[t ...] ceived a certificate of the electi[on ...] Lieutenant of an alien, a native [...] who has only been in the Unite[d ...] year, and is, of course, not yet [...] is not the policy of the State to [...] in its service, and the Adjutant[...] given it as his opinion that it is [...] enlist aliens when an oath of [...] United States and State is req[uired ...] commission of the officer in ques[tion ...] held for further investigation of [...]

In response to invitations ext[ended ...] several regiments of the Illin[ois] Guard to attend the reunion at [...] Col. Welter, commanding the F[...] Col. Parsons, commanding th[...] fantry, and Capt. Winter, comm[anding Bat]tery A, at Danville, have applie[d ...] sion and orders to enable th[...] Permission has been granted [...] have been issued. The Tenth [...] be represented by Company B, [...] Patch, Wenona; Company D, C[...] Penney, Odell; Company E, [...] Witt, Dwight; and Company F, [...] Heywood, Bloomington.

SECOND BRIGADE ENCAM[PMENT]

The Second Brigade, I. N. G[...] the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and [...] ments, the Fourteenth and Sev[...] talions, and Battery B, comman[ded by] Gen. J. N. Reece, will go into [...] from to-day at Bloomington, i[...]

MILITIA NOTES.

Items of General Interest to Our Citizen Soldiery.

Proposed Change in the Time of Holding Annual Inspection.

The Bloomington Reunion and the Chances of Its Success.

Col. James Quirk, Second Regiment, has obtained a leave of absence for twenty days.

George S. Avery has been elected Captain of Company I, Third Regiment, Galena, vice McClellan, resigned.

The enlistment papers for about fifty new recruits were filed in the Adjutant-General's office during the week past.

The First Regiment will resume its duties and drills this week, the 1st of September closing the annual vacation.

W. J. Fort has been appointed Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade, to succeed Lieut.-Col. A. R. Mock, resigned.

An election will be held at the armory of Company F, Tenth Battalion, to choose a First and Second Lieutenant, Sept. 2.

Company H, Capt. Diehl, and Cmopany F, Capt. Holmes, of the First Regiment, have decided to go to Bloomington with the crowd.

Capt. H. S. Bowles, [Company B, First Regiment, recommends the honorable discharge of Sergt. Horatio S. Howell, on account of removal.

Capt. Shea Smith, Company E, First Regiment, recommends the honorable discharge of Private Charles K. Luce, on account of business engagements.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Cowan, commanding the Ninth Battalion, recommends the honorable discharge of Color-Sergt. Frank L. Kester, on account of removal.

Several members of the Governor's Guards—Company C, Fifth Regiment—have signified their intention of attending the Yorktown centennial celebration.

A complete outfit of tents and camp equipage was shipped last week from Springfield to Paxton, Ford County, where the Ninth Battalion goes into camp to-day.

Lieut. A. L. Bell, Quartermaster of the First Regiment, has obtained a leave of absence for twenty days to leave the State. He will start for New York next Wednesday.

It is the desire of Battery B to march overland from Springfield to the camp at Bloomington, on the occasion of the reunion, in the old army style, and this longing will probably be gratified.

Capt. E. A. Helm, Company D, First Cavalry, recommends the discharge of Charles Young, George Hocknell, John J. Conahan, Arthur Knott, and Henry Blann, for the "good of the service."

Private William C. Jennings, Company C, Sixth Regiment, applies for an honorable discharge upon a surgeon's certificate. Also, John J. Donnelly, of Company G, Third Regiment, at Woodstock.

Commissions were issued by the Adjutant-General last Thursday to John D. Hatfield, Captain; James Morris, First Lieutenant; and J. C. Blaisdell, Second Lieutenant, of Company I, Fourth Regiment, at Bradford.

During the past week the Adjutant-General received half a dozen applications from new points for the privilege of organizing new companies, but was compelled to reply that the quota at present was filled.

The new Adjutant-General is quite a critic in matters of orthography, a fact which officers addressing headquarters will do well to remember, even though mistakes in spelling may not render them subject to court-martial.

Company C, Sixth Regiment, burned up a tent belonging to the State at the late encampment of the company at Geneva Lake, and now the Captain, John L. Whelan, asks for a board of survey to inquire into the matter.

Capt. Fred M. Penney, commanding Company D, Tenth Battalion, at Odell, has tendered his resignation. This is to be regretted, as he was one of the most competent and conscientious young officers of the First Brigade.

Sergt. Daniel J. Morse has been promoted to First Sergeant, Corporal William H. Moore to Sergeant, and Lance-Corporal Albert H. Adams to Corporal of Company E, Sixth Regiment.

Capt. Bell, of Battery B, Springfield, is making arrangements for an additional number of caissons, harness for horses, and new carriage attachments for the howitzer belonging to the battery. This will make this virtually a three-gun battery.

Capt. F. G. Hoyne, Assistant Quartermaster of the First Brigade, has been ordered to take possession of tents, poles, and other State property in possession of the First Regiment, and ship the same to Adjutant-General Elliott, at Springfield.

Capt. S. R. Blanchard, Company D, Twelfth Battalion, Ottawa, recommends the honorable discharge of Private Peter Henneghan, on account of removal; also the dishonorable discharge of Private Clarence Shuler, for the good of the service.

Capt. R. E. Moore, Company A, Sixteenth Battalion, recommends the discharge of Privates Charles Damson, John Huson, John Hickman, James Moody, William Williams, Homer Wilson, William Smith, and Joseph Williams, "for the good of the service."

The late John Buckingham having been an honorary life member of B Company, Sixth Regiment, at a recent meeting of the said company suitable resolutions were adopted and recorded as indicative of the sorrow of the members at the loss of a worthy citizen and an honored member and friend of the militia.

The Ninth Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. A. S. Cowan, Danville, will go into camp this morning at Paxton, as a drawing card for the Ford County Fair. The managers of the Fair pay all expenses of transportation, subsistence, etc. The Battalion will be accompanied by a section of Battery A, and four brass bands, and will remain in camp four days.

Capt. B. Broderick, Company F, Ninth Battalion, at Crescent City, recommends the honorable discharge of Hiram Fiero, John A. Sharp, Charles E. Barber, Robert H. Dial, Moses L. Dodd, George G. Price, Charles H. Given, Andrew L. Hoover, Harvey W. Hart, A. J. Harwood, William Haslett, and Daniel Melson.

Maj. Mansfield Young, Battery C, Joliet, recommends the honorable discharge of First-Sergt. Judson C. Porter, Corporal Lawrence Mimch, Privates Charles L. Buck and Solomon P. Kauffman, on account of removal. Also, the dishonorable discharge of Privates Henry Dreimiller and Foster F. Anderson, for the good of the service.

Capt. B. Broderick, Company F, Ninth Infantry, Crescent, recommends the dishonorable discharge, for the good of the service, of the following privates of his company: Milton D. Buckles, Amos H. Gifford, William Green, Alvin Levie, Francis M. Mattox, James McVaney, Charles W. Pullen, B. D. Sinclair, Clarance Salter, and Moses B. Wilson.

An interesting question in regard to the enlistment of aliens in the Illinois National Guard was raised last week at headquarters in Springfield. The Adjutant-General received a certificate of the election as Second Lieutenant of an alien, a native of Ireland, who has only been in the United States one year, and is, of course, not yet a citizen. It is not the policy of the State to enlist aliens in its service, and the Adjutant-General has given it as his opinion that it is not best to enlist aliens when an oath of fealty to the United States and State is required. The commission of the officer in question is withheld for further investigation of the case.

In response to invitations extended to the several regiments of the Illinois National Guard to attend the reunion at Bloomington, Col. Welter, commanding the First Cavalry, Col. Parsons, commanding the Tenth Infantry, and Capt. Winter, commanding Battery A, at Danville, have applied for permission and orders to enable them to accept. Permission has been granted, and orders have been issued. The Tenth Infantry will be represented by Company B, Capt. S. B. Patch, Wenona; Company D, Capt. Fred M. Penney, Odell; Company E, Capt. S. M. Witt, Dwight; and Company F, Capt. A. L. Heywood, Bloomington.

SECOND BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT.

The Second Brigade, I. N. G., comprising the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments, the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Battalions, and Battery B, commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. N. Reece, will go into camp a week from to-day at Bloomington, in connection with the soldiers' reunion. The camp will be called "Camp Yates," and will be continued for four days. Gen. Reece has issued the usual orders regarding the encampment. The commanders of the several regiments and battalions are directed to report to the Assistant Adjutant-General, and the various regimental staff officers are to report to their superiors on the brigade staff. The various duties performed by troops in the field, as prescribed in the regulations of the United States army, will be strictly carried out. The duties of each day's service will be promulgated on the first day of the encampment. There is no provision for paying officers or men. The Commissary of Subsistence of the Brigade is directed to advertise for bids and provide provisions for the four days.

The conditions upon which Bloomington secured the Second Brigade encampment as a tail to its big reunion kite were as follows: That the Committee furnish transportation to and from camp for the entire command and all equipments, horses, etc.; to provide forage for horses, straw, fuel, etc.; that the Committee obtain orders from the several railroad companies to send transportation direct to each company commander, also to Colonels of regiments for staff horses, and to Gen. Reece for staff horses. It now remains to be seen whether Bloomington will live up to this agreement or not. It is somewhat questioned in some localities whether or no the city authorities will not withdraw their consent to the contract, and the probable death of the President will as likely as not be made an excuse for revoking the orders for an encampment.

A CHANGE OF TIME FOR INSPECTION.

Maj. J. W. Vance, of Paris, Inspector of the Second Brigade, was in Springfield last week to meet Adjutant-General Elliott and receive some general instructions. Maj. Vance is a graduate of West Point, and is a very efficient officer. It is understood that the object of his visit was to suggest to the Adjutant-General the advisability of changing the time of the annual inspection of troops from March to some more favorable time during the year,—probably August. A change from March to almost any other month would be desirable to all parties concerned. March is a busy time with all members of the National Guard located in cities, and often to those living in the country. There are two seasons of the year when it would be convenient to both to attend to the business,—one in midwinter and one in midsummer. The latter would be, perhaps, the most pleasant to the Inspector, as he would have no blockades or extremely cold weather to impede his progress; but, on the other hand, the months of July and August are generally devoted to vacations, excursions, and summer recreation generally. The months of December and January are not particularly rushing, in a business point of view, either in the city or country, and it is a season that generally finds all at home. True, it is also a season of holidays, and for that reason, perhaps, November would be a still better month. It is at about the end of the fall trade and the commencement of the winter trade, the rural members of the Guard are winding up their corn-husking, and, all in all, this might be a capital time for it. Another strong reason for holding the inspections in cool weather lays in the fact that they are generally conducted in the evening, and necessarily in the armories, and the atmosphere would be simply stifling about harvest-time or later. Again, there are a number of "crack" companies who make the inspection an attractive feature, for the benefit of the command and the towns in which they are located, and often by this means gain new and desirable recruits. It is better for the Inspectors to do their work in the evening, as by this means they are enabled to travel in the daytime instead of the night, and are more apt to obtain their regular rest, which every officer who has ever undertaken the task well knows that he needs. On the whole, the late fall or the early winter months would be most desirable in which to hold the annual inspection of the troops, and there is nothing in the code to prevent the change. It is to be hoped that, if consistent and convenient, Gen. Elliott will take steps to effect the change.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

A number of the members of the late Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry met yesterday afternoon at the armory of the Sixth Regiment for drill preparatory to going to the Bloomington reunion. An informal meeting was held, and a letter from Col. J. T. Foster, Commander-in-Chief of the reunion, and President of the Soldiers' Reunion Association of the Northwest, was read in reply to a letter from the organization asking if the prize drill for $100 was also open to militia or other independent organized military companies. The letter, while it did not state positively that the prize was for veterans only, left the inference that the militia could also compete. The regiment decided, in case this construction was verified, not to go to Bloomington. They feel that the original objects of the Association have been subverted, and that the veteran part of the reunion has been made a secondary consideration, as all the prizes have been left open to militia and regular-army competition. Capt. D. F. Brenner, of the Sixth Regiment, in view of the able manner in which the organization went through with their maneuvres, proposed that they become one of the companies of that regiment, there being a vacancy of one company. The matter was taken under advisement. The organization will meet again next Thursday evening, when it will be decided whether they go to Bloomington or not.

WHITTIER POST.

Whittier Post, No. 7, G. A. R. will hold an adjourned meeting at the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel at 2 o'clock to-day to perfect arrangements for attending the Bloomington reunion. Nevans' Military Band will accompany the Post, leaving Chicago at 9 o'clock in the evening, Tuesday, Sept. 6, and returning Saturday morning. The fare for the round trip to veterans is only $1.50, but to secure this low rate they must be enrolled in some organization of not less than twenty-five. All comrades of other Posts, or any veterans desiring to go with Whittier Post, are requested to attend the meeting to-day and enroll their names, as the muster-roll must be sent to Bloomington and approved by the Post Commandant before the veteran rate can be had.

SOLDIERS' REUNION AT BLOOMINGTON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The success of the Bloomington reunion of veteran soldiers of the Northwest is not likely to pan out as well as some of the managers of the affair would like to have the public believe. The Association was organized four years ago as the "Soldiers' Reunion Association of the Northwest," the object being to hold a reunion each year at some convenient point for all veterans who served in any of the different branches of the service in the late War of the Rebellion, where the camp life which was lived during the service be simulated as near as possible, the battles fought over in miniature, and where the camp, march, and battles may be talked and fought over in imagination, and the acquaintances of long ago renewed. The objects were praiseworthy, and, when properly carried out, would be looked upon by old soldiers as something to be perpetuated and continued as long as any of the survivors should live. In order to stir up the old enthusiasm of the boys, prizes were offered for the best drilled companies in the various branches of the service and for bands and martial music. The greed of individuals to make money out of the affair has in one or two instances been the means of nearly breaking up the Association.

The managers of the present reunion claim that there will be no cause for complaint in this respect at Bloomington, and the assurances given by the people of Bloomington would indicate that great pains had been taken to avoid the charges which were made against the last two reunions.

In the anxiety of the managers to make a success of the reunion they have almost overlooked the objects for which the Association was formed—viz.: to make the attractions for drawing old soldiers together paramount and to cater to their wishes and desires. In making up the program of prizes the managers have almost entirely ignored the old veterans, and such competition as is left open to them is also open to militia and independent military companies. In the desire to secure as many uniformed companies from the State militia and the regular army as possible, the prizes for drills and contests have been so arranged that they are liable and likely to be carried off by some of these contesting companies. One marked omission is the drum corps or martial music for which there is no prize, while to attract the United States Arsenal Band from Rock Island there is a prize of $200, and the militia bands are offered a prize of $100 for the best reed band and $50 for the best cornet band, while the poor drummer boy who saw actual service is left out in the cold. Col. Foster, commander-in-chief of the camp and President of the Association, when spoken to on the subject, said it was an unintentional omission, as they did not think of it when the program was made up, and it is too late now to change, but he thought some provision could be made on the field for the omission.

Several of the regimental organizations of veterans who are able to get together the required number of men to comply with the rules governing the competition for prizes had intended to make an effort to carry off some one of the prizes, but since they have learned that they may have to compete with some of the crack militia companies of the State, and where a uniform and neatly kept equipments are likely to bias the judges to a greater or less extent against a company drilling in shirt-sleeves and with the poor equipments that are only seen out of the arsenal on such occasions as these, they have determined to give over the attempt. It has been announced that the Nineteenth Illinois would go to Bloomington and compete for the prize of $100, but the knowledge that they have not only to compete with the veterans, but also with any militia or independent military company, has in a measure put a damper to their ardor.

The enthusiasm and precision shown by the members of the command at the drill Thursday evening has raised the pride of the organization, and they say if they had the uniform and equipments they would risk all competition. Other organizations who had intended taking a part in the reunion have had their enthusiasm cooled by a perusal of program and prize-list, which are seemingly gotten up more for the object of bringing a large number of the militia companies into camp than for the interests of old veterans.

VET.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 27.—The Third Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Gen. J. K. Siegfried commanding, 2,700 strong, consisting of the Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments of infantry and Section A of the Philadelphia Battery of Artillery, which has been in camp here for instructions since Tuesday last, was reviewed at Lee Park this afternoon by his Excellency Gov. Hoyt, Commander-in-Chief, assisted by ex-Gov. John T. Hartranft, Major-General of the Eastern Division, and Gen. J. W. Latta, Chief of Staff. The troops are equipped in the best manner, and everything pertaining to the art of war as regards the minutest detail of discipline and organization is fully up to the high standard of the United States regular soldiers. The Governor, who is himself a veteran of the late War, and Maj.-Gen. Hartranft as well, who have been in camp for some days, were both lavish in their expressions of satisfaction at witnessing the excellence of military training attained to by this fine body of citizen soldiery. Pennsylvania has now, perhaps, the best equipped and best disciplined State militia of any of the States of the Union. This desirable result is due in great measure to the recommendations of Gen. Hartranft while he occupied the chair of State, in which he pointed out the necessity of a reliable standing army after it became apparent to him from his experience in attempting to preserve the peace during the labor riots of 1877 that the entire business interests of the country as well as the lives of the citizens were at the mercy of the mob whenever the turbulent element should unite and determine to disregard the law. Such wild scenes of lawlessness and dissolution as paralyzed trade and struck terror into the stoutest hearts, both here in the coal regions and at Pittsburg during those fearful riots, can hardly occur again while the National Guard remain as at present so thoroughly organized and ready for service at a moment's notice. The camp named in honor of the President will break up on Monday evening.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Vaccination Wanted.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Vice and murder have long run rampant through the city. We all know that, but as long as the ruffians kill each other or the saloonkeepers, respectable people don't think much about it. Rent is high. Wages are low. Meat, bread, and potatoes are dear. Sugar, tea, and coffee are adulterated. Yet we're not happy.

The sewerage is very bad—rotten; the police force much more so.

And now, to cap the climax, we've had small-pox all summer, with fair prospects of the horrible disease having a lovely sway next winter. Now, what I want to know is, How can one be vaccinated effectually? We've tried two points apiece in our family, and not one of them "took." It's my opinion that half of the points are not fresh enough, or something else; and who would think of using a "scab," when a little boy next door, whose mother died of cancer and whose father went by way of pulmonary consumption, sold his to a prominent West Side physician? What are we going to do? Have the small-pox? I want to know. GROWLER.

The Steam Whistle.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Will you allow space in your paper to call attention of the authorities to this horrible and accursed nuisance, the steam whistle, which has for years disturbed the rest of both sick and well people living in the vicinity of Rockwell street, between Van Buren and Twelfth streets? Complaint has been made to the Superintendent of Police, and a petition signed by over seventy-five of our suffering citizens, asking that the ordinance against this evil be enforced against the railroads violating it, but up to the present without any relief. Now the entire community demand of the authorities that the law, which is as follows, be enforced:

"No person shall blow or cause to be blowed the steam whistle of any locomotive within the City of Chicago for any purpose except to avoid collision, or in case of imminent danger," with the following penalty:

"Any violation of or failure to comply with any provision of these articles shall be punished by a fine not less than $5 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment in the House of Correction for a period not exceeding ninety days."

Our people cause the police but little trouble, and receive but little protection at their hands, and have a right to at least the relief asked for in this case. Why should a railroad company be allowed to do what an individual would not be allowed to do,—to disturb and annoy 2,000 or 3,000 law-abiding citizens, night and day, for years? A SUFFERER.

The Fire Ordinance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Mr. Egbert Jamieson, whose extraordinary "revision" of the city ordinances was commented upon by THE TRIBUNE not long ago, has come out with a very lame defense of his work, and asserts that the present fire ordinance is better than the old one. Mr. Jamieson is evidently unable to disentangle his mind from that uproariously funny comedy which he has written. Perhaps the statement that the present fire ordinance is more effective than the original enactment is one of Mr. Jamieson's most able jokes, and a specimen of what the forthcoming comedy is to present in the way of refined humor. The gentleman may not be able to infuse much material for cachination into his comedy, but his fire ordinance is one of the most laughable things ever presented to an admiring public. People who wanted to build fire-traps began to smile when they first read its provisions, and now a mere mention of this child of Mr. Jamieson's fancy is sufficient to provoke a hearty laugh. Seven persons were brought before a Justice of the Peace last Wednesday under the provisions of this ordinance, and a more hilarious occasion has seldom been witnessed. The Justice smiled affably and inquired with what offense the prisoners were charged, whereupon the Building Inspector grinned and said they had been violating the new fire ordinance. After a mirthful time of half an hour or so spent in hearing the evidence the Justice announced in a peculiar manner that he should fine the first man whose name appeared on the list $10, and discharge the rest, this sally being greeted with roars of laughter. Then the Justice said that he should remit the fine of the first man, whereat there was more laughter, and the party broke up in the most pleasant manner, having been highly edified by the feast of humor which they could never have enjoyed had not the comical fire ordinance of Mr. Jamieson been in existence. There is apparently no doubt that Mr. Jamieson's comedy has in some manner been incorporated in the recently compiled set of laws, while his ordinance regarding the erection of buildings is to be produced at Hooley's next month. W.

Advertising Homeopathy.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Garfield the Good is doomed. This is the end of our patient waiting. Was it necessary? Without prejudging the case, allowing without hesitation that the eminent surgeons did the best they knew, there will be thousands to-day asking if this is all medical science can do.

The surgical treatment of the case will be left to the criticisms of experts, but in the dumb despair of these last hours of the struggle the people are asking if scientific medicine can reach out no hand to help wearied nature. This case, every symptom of which has been forced on the attention of 50,000,000 people, has been a revelation of medical helplessness. When the President's stomach gave out, and death was imminent, what was done? The six eminent surgeons sat and waited in helpless hope that nature might win the fight. When blood-poisoning appeared was there no remedy in all the scientific storehouse which might be applied to check the slow work of dissolution? It seems not. The distinguished sextet of surgeons have been able to secure sanitary surroundings; they have counted the pulse, and measured the temperature; they have weighed out the food with scientific accuracy; they have dressed the wound under a carbolic atomizer, and made curious studies in electrical machinery: but a faithful study of the treatment shows that the only remedies given have been opium and quinine. Is that the acme of modern medicine? It is evident that the President is not dying of his wound so much as of its secondary effects. There is a system of medicine which has weapons against these complications, which would not have sat helpless in the presence of a nauseated stomach and encroaching septicæmia, which saved the life of Mrs. Garfield and might have saved the most precious life of this generation if, even at that late day,—two weeks ago,—when the helplessness of the eminent surgeons was confessed in their inability to foresee or to control the fatal complications of which Dr. Boynton alone gave warning, one skillful Homeopath had been added to the distinguished but helpless half-dozen. What the family of the President, themselves adherents to this school, may think of the result they keep hidden in a wise self-repression; but many disinterested laymen will, with the writer, come to the sad conclusion that President Garfield is the victim of a State system of medicine.

ONE WHO HAS HOPED AGAINST HOPE.

Civil-Service Reform.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 25.—There is a great deal of talk of Civil-Service reform nowadays, and several meetings have been held with the intention of devising means to reform the Civil Service.

The first move that is made must be by making the term of office lifelong, and no removal without cause, and all vacancies to be filled by promotion from a lower grade. The appointing and removing power to be controlled by a Board of Civil-Service Commissioners in each State, to consist of, say three or five members. This Board to hold all examinations, these Commissioners to receive a fair salary from the Federal Government, and to be in session ten months of the year, at the Capital or any more convenient place designated by the Governor of the State, and examine all employés that may be ordered to report to them for examination at any time; said Commissioners to fix dates for holding examinations in the principal cities of the State, and select one of their number to hold such examinations, notice of examination to be published in the official paper of the city in which it is to be held at least three times within thirty days of the date of such examination; the result of said examinations to be remitted to the remainder of the Board for final decision.

The heads of departments or persons in charge of divisions or offices to have the power to suspend all employés for such a time only as is necessary for prompt action by the Board of Commissioners, who shall examine strictly into the merits of the case.

Reform as is now practiced is virtually a fraud, especially in the railway mail service, where it is claimed "Civil-Service reform" is carried out.

The Superintendents have tried to make it be believed that they think of nothing else but reform. They say, "A member of Congress shall not remove a man in my division if he does his work and is efficient." But what becomes of this power they take from Congressmen? Why, they take it into their own hands, to use it for their own ends, making pets of those they think have the most "influence," giving them the softest places, while the rest do all the hard work. These Superintendents are no better than the men under them and hold their appointments through the same source and power, and look to these "pets" to help them keep it, however unfit. Look at this division, for instance. This Superintendent tried to crawl into Congress on the shoulders of his "pets" in opposition to the candidate chosen by the people, but happily did not succeed. This is worse than ever before. It is far preferable to be decaptitated by your Congressman, for then you know why it is; but if by the Superintendent they give no reason, or else a trumped-up one. If the people must have reform in the service it must be controlled by a Board, independent of and uncontrolled by any branch of the service. VOX POPULI.

Home for Incurables.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—In your issue of Saturday a correspondent over the signature "D." makes inquiry in relation to the present status of the "Home for Incurables." In response I wish to make a short statement of the facts, so far as my knowledge extends. Some time during the year 1880 a number of ladies and gentlemen of this city organized under the general State law a society for the relief of that class of indigent persons suffering with diseases that are incurable. This organization proposed to open an asylum for the care of these persons to be styled a "Home for Incurables." The Hon. E. B. Washburne was elected President and the Rev. Elder Willing Vice-President, and the other offices were filled by ladies and gentlemen of standing and influence in the city. A committee was appointed to procure a suitable house, and at the March meeting of the Board of Managers of the "Soldiers' Home in Chicago" a request was made for the use of the large brick building on the corner of Racine and Fullerton avenues, which was acceded to on the following conditions—viz.: The Finance Committee of the Soldiers' Home agreed to put the property in good renting order, and lease it to them for the space of three years at a nominal rental, which was not to be paid in cash but in services to be rendered to a certain class of incurable soldiers or members of their families. The Soldiers' Home has complied with their promise; the building is in complete order, and I am ready, as the authorized officer of the Board, to make the lease the moment a sufficient amount of money is raised to meet the prospective current expenses of the incurables for the first year. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Home for Incurables held about the 1st of July, a Committee of nine members, to be styled the Finance committee, was elected, and all accepted, whose duty and special province was to procure subscriptions to an amount sufficient to justify the prosecution of the project. That Committee has not yet reported, but from the known influence those gentlemen can wield, and from their known sympathy with all philanthropic efforts, I have an abiding hope that by the 1st of September at farthest the necessary funds will be in hand. The ladies connected with this enterprise pledge themselves to procure all moneys needed for its continued support. I wish in concluding this article to say that I think the charity is one greatly needed and will commend itself to the favor and patronage of kind hearts everywhere. It is intended for the relief and care only of such persons as are beyond the power of the healing art, hoping in some degree to lighten the burden of life and mitigate as much as possible the sufferings that such a condition entails. He does something for his fellow-mortal who plucks but one thorn from his wounded foot.

R. C. HAMILL, 1300 Wabash avenue.

Smoke-Burners.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—I should like to say a few words in regard to the smoke nuisance and the efforts that are being made to suppress it, and how those efforts are in some instances seconded by people having the care of steam engines and boilers. A gentleman interested in the smoke-consuming business called upon me a few days since and earnestly requested me to go with him and see how perfectly his smoke-consuming apparatus was doing its work in several important manufacturing concerns in this city. We started out, and upon coming in sight of the first place to be visited, which was on the Chicago River, I discovered the densest, blackest smoke I ever saw, pouring out of the chimney in great clouds, filling the air for blocks around with sulphurous stench and soot. I gazed upon my friend, the smoke-preventor, and gently inquired if that was the way he did it, when with a half-suppressed utterance, which sounded to me as though the spirit of prayer was upon him, he made a frantic rush for the engine-room and I after him. A sharp glance around discovered the situation. The smoke-consumers were shut off, the furnaces glutted with coal, while the firemen were calmly smoking their pipes, in the serene consciousness of having successfully nailed the black flag to the chimney-pot.

Presently one of the proprietors made his appearance, and congratulated my smoke-burner friend upon having the most perfect smoke-creator that he had ever seen or heard of, excepting some few volcanoes, and anxiously inquired if he would be able to get the d—d thing off before the entire neighborhood was suffocated. Whereupon my friend informed the gentleman that it was "off," and probably had been from the moment his back was turned the day before. The condition of affairs being pretty well demonstrated, the fires put in proper shape and the smoke-burners turned on, the smoke suddenly disappeared, and during the balance of the afternoon was seen no more by the anxious watchers on the walk.

On the following day we made another visit to a very large brewery in the Third Ward, whose chimneys have been one of the most conspicuous nuisances in Chicago. My friend had assured me that the machine was working wonders here, and as the building came into view I agreed with him,—perfectly,—for I never had the remotest idea that a chimney could smoke like this one. The North Side Rolling Mills were nowhere. The smoke actually looked like great masses of black wool, and was so heavy that it rolled down the roof of the building. We made a dive for the furnace-room, where we found the burners turned off by the engineers, and the air-pipes, chambers, and steam-tubes actually stuffed full of rubbish, consisting of coal, rags, and ashes. This was too utterly utter for utterance. It was so gross and wanton an exhibition of pure "cussedness" that I came at once to the conclusion that it would be a good thing to make the penalties of the smoke ordinance apply in full force to stokers as well as employers. Stimulated by what I had seen of the determination to beat the smoke-burners, I concluded to make a thorough and exhaustive examination in the premises, which I have since done, and am satisfied beyond a doubt that whenever dense smoke is seen issuing from a chimney where the Orvis steam-jet burners are applied, it may be known at once that the machines are either purposely turned off or through gross carelessness hindered by the firemen from doing their work.

The Company who represent the burners in question I find is composed of gentlemen whose eminent positions in the business circles of this city render the idea of their being either the abettors or victims of a fraud simply ridiculous. They understand thoroughly the merits of their smoke-consumer, and fully comprehend the causes which prevent it from immediately coming into general use, resting secure in the knowledge that it is only a question of brief time when steam producers will comprehend the proper use of fuel and insist upon it, and firemen will learn that their labors are not lightened by feeding the furnaces in such a way as to cool down the fire with every shoveful of coal they heave in. It is easily practicable to continually keep a clear fire over a very large part of the furnace surface, and this clear fire is much more potent in the production of steam than is a mass of half-ignited coal, whose most valuable heating properties are being driven up the chimney in the form of smoke and gases. Careful firing alone will do much very to reduce the smoke and economize the coal, and without proper firing no smoke-consuming devise in existence can perform its functions satisfactorily. The combined jet of steam and air must have a red-hot surface to play over, and having this will do all that is required of it. No smoke, quick steam, least coal, clean flues. T. P. P.

Birds in the Parks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Long before the trees and shrubbery in the South Park put on their summer robes of green, the birds who make it their summer resort have arrived, and with much fluttering and gossip have selected their residences. Bluebirds and robins come first. They are the first of the thrushes, and very soon after them we hear the meadow larks and sparrows calling to each other across the fields and through the woods. The blackbirds come too, somewhat early, as well as the larks, but the aristocrats of the family are a little late in arriving on the ground. Bobolinks are as plenty as bumblebees in the clovery meadows when they do come, more so than their other cousins, the marsh blackbird, followed by the redheaded woodpecker, who busies himself among the dead branches of the old oak trees. His ringing call and bright plumage make him welcome. The vireos, wrens, and summer yellow birds are well distributed among the oaks and the thickets which afford them suitable shelter. What the bluejay is doing there, unless he is nesting, it is difficult to understand, but that noisy, handsome fellow is rather numerously represented. So is the cuckoo, who is not likely to be noticed by one not familiar with all its notes. One of the vireos is a fine singer, and two of the sparrows have a very agreeable song. A very with two notes often repeated in soft pathetic strains recalls many an Eastern forest scene. Of the thrushes, the mocking thrush is our best singer. We could not afford to change him for his near relative, the mocking-bird of the South. The precious flavor of wildness is less noticeable in the song of the mocking-bird, but it is that which make the brown thrushes so delicious and ecstatic. The catbird, also one of the family of thrushes, is found nesting in the park, though it delights in solitary places, and is mightily inquisitive about strangers. Still the perfect security all the nesting birds enjoy here cannot fail to lure them into its bounds. The little feathered people are not unobserving, though they may care very little for what concerns us personally. The brown creeper, a tiny, silent bird, may be seen now and then on the trunks or branches of the trees, looking into every crevice of the bark for insects. Once or twice a downy woodpecker and one of the three-toed family has been seen flitting from tree to tree. The handsomest of the family, the golden-winged, the flicker, comes after the breeding season in groups of five or six, and lingers about the trees for a few days. No one who has not seen or handled this bird can imagine the exquisit delicacy as well as splendor of its coloring. Its under wings are the loveliest golden yellow with a satin sheen. Every feather on its body is exquisitly tinted in the richest and most pleasing colors.

Of the fly-catchers, the king-bird is perhaps the most noticeable of all except the pretty phebe, which I do not remember hearing this year in the park. The scarlet tanager, with its wild, musical whistle, is seen occasionally, but will be more at home when there are more tall trees in the avenues. It is not a specially desirable visitor, as it has a bad habit of getting other birds' eggs, as the cuckoo has of eating the young.

Swallows and martins sweep over the meadows continuously in pursuit of small insects which hover over the fragrant clover and grasses in bloom. One of the prettiest and most familiar of the sylvidæ is the golden-crowned kinglet, a midget scarcely larger than a humming bird. Sitting in a boat just off Chicago I have had them perch on my lap repeatedly, going freely into every nook and corner of the boat to look for spiders. Their orange, black, and flame-colored crowns shone like jewels in the sun, and their pert and fearless ways were delightful. There are doubtless many birds which have not been noticed as yet in the park. But many birds are silent and secretive, and nothing but persistent and steady watching will bring them under observation. One needs to sleep in the park, to spend the day there, and to see the night fall more than once, to make the acquaintance of the reserved and high-bred little people who have apartments in those gnarled oaks or clumps of shrubbery.

KATY DID.

Landlordism in Ireland.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—After having read Redpath's last letter on the agrarian condition of Ireland, it occurred to me to supplement it with another chapter, which being a plain, truthful narration of facts may be acceptable to the readers of your journal who feel an interest in Irish matters. THE TRIBUNE with its immense circulation has been doing a great amount of good in giving the American people a correct idea of the great curse that landlordism is to Ireland, and the Irish people owe it a deep debt of gratitude. Being for the most part personally cognizant of the facts contained in this letter, I can satisfactorily vouch for their accuracy. The scenes are laid in the old Kingdom of Kerry, "the next county to A[illegible]."

A county of brave and high-spirited men and fair women,—a county proverbial for its hospitality to the stranger,—it has for years been crushed by a combination of unfortunate circumstances which have no parallel even in Ireland. Here Landsdowne, whose infamous creer, as well as that of his father, has been so ably portrayed by the trenchent and potent pen of Redpath, has his immense estates; here the vampire Sam Hussey luxuriates on the blood-sweat of the unfortunate tenantry of the "Catholic" Whig Lord Kenmare, of Sir Edward Denny, and several other petty landlords over whose "properties" he is agent.

From here also Lord Ormathwaite, better known as Sir John Walsh, an absentee Welshman, draws the last penny from his rack-rented tenantry.

It is a curious fact that when Mr. Gladstone came into power he selected for offices three absentee Kerry landlords, Landsdowne, Listowel, and Kenmare, who, as a matter of course, deserted him on the first intimation of a Land bill being brought before Parliament. With Kenmare as Lord-Lieutenant of the county he has succeeded in making the magistracy of Kerry, with a few honorable exceptions, the greatest pack of scoundrels on the face of the earth. Fellows without education or principle, they have aspired to the Commission of the Peace merely that they may be in a position to annoy the people and goad them on to desperation. It was a Kerry Magistrate who said "We'll teach you, you rascals, to fear us. We give no right and take no wrong."

They are arrogant and overbearing in their demeanor towards the people, and in the Petty Sessions Courts are prone to give credit to the evidence of a solitary policeman as against half a dozen respectable civilians. By virtue of the Commission of the Peace they are ex-officio Poor-Law Guardians, and at the Board meetings treat their elected brethern with indifference and contempt. The latter, like whipped spaniels, humbly submit to them. I have seen in the Listowel Board-room rural Guardians leave their places when an ex-officio Guardian came in and present him with the chair they were seated on. The chair was accepted without an acknowledgment of thanks, while the semblance of humanity slunk back to an obscure corner.

For years this Board had been dominated by its Chairman, George Sandes, an extensive land agent, who, from his position, had a great many Guardians "under his thumb." Any motion which he felt interested in he was sure to carry, until it came to be said in the neighborhood: "George Sandes is the Board of Guardians." The Clerk, an antiquated bachelor and bigot, was a mere puppet in his hands. It was in Mr. Sandes' office that the poor-rate was annually struck; its subsequent approval by the Board being a mere formality. Documents addressed to the Board, and which could only be read at that body's meeting, were opened and discussed for days before getting into the hands of the Guardians. And though this was long and well known, the murmur of a protest was never heard,—the fear of the great man's displeasure being too great. Occasionally, indeed, one of the few independent Guardians would make a manly stand against some outrageous proceeding, but it was useless.

To show how the Clerk often connived at illegalities I may mention the following case: A young woman in "an interesting condition" was one day an applicant for admission to the House. From the written statement of the Relieving Officer it appeared that the father of the unborn babe was a "prominent Guardian," and it so happened that the "prominent Guardian" occupied the chair on the occasion. The woman was admitted, her admission order having been signed by the author of her ruin! At this time also there was as Vice-Chairman another landgrabber named George Hewson, who inherited a boisterous and brutal disposition from his father, whom O'Connell at one time had to condescend to notice and dub with the appellation of "the roaring bull of Ennismore." This is the man whom in a former communication to your paper I referred to as having many years ago falsely sworn against two innocent men—brothers named Drury—whom he had charged with having fired upon him. It is now pretty well known that the person who did the shooting is a man named Hogan, a hearty old octogenarian. The family of a struggling farmer named Stack was stricken down with malignant fever, and one of them, a splendid type of young manhood, was removed to the Workhouse hospital, where, after having battled heroically for weeks with the merciless disease, he finally succumbed. For the maintenance of this boy while in hospital the bereaved father was called on to pay a heavy bill. The Guardian of the electoral division in which he (Edward O'Connor) lived appealed to the Board not to press for payment, as Stack was but a pauper himself.

Hewson stood up and bellowed forth, "If he is a pauper, let him be a pauper. The bill must be paid." An exclamation so heartless, so utterly destitute of sympathy for a suffering fellow-creature, was worthy of a fiend, but quite in keeping with the man's character through life.

It is in consonance with the dealings of a man who has more incendiary fires and malicious injuries perpetrated on his little property from time to time than are committed on the rest of the county put together. I had been often astonished, by the way, that the people in the vicinity of those outrages did not endeavor to ascertain who the perpetrators of them were, as it had been often rumored that they were done at the instigation of Hewson's employés, who well knew from experience that treble the amount of injury done would be given by the Grand Jury as compensation.

Let me now turn to the landlords,—at least those most notorious as rack-renters. We have Lord Ormathwaite, Thomas A. Stoughton, G. P. G. Mahony, Wilson Gunn, Collis Sandes, and several others too insignificent to mention, who, with the exception of Lord Listowel (whose estate is fairly administered), may be said to have the entire northern portion of the county parceled out between them. The first mentioned, whose rents average more than double Griffiths' valuation, have not in the most trying of the late distressed times offered their tenantry any reduction of rent, but on the contrary have aggravated the situation by vexatious law proceedings, until now their agent, George Sandes, cannot stir out without being surrounded with a cordon of police. An extraordinary custom prevails on these estates. Whenever a tenant wishes to get his son married and hand him over the farm, the agent must be a consenting party, and when the consent is thus obtained a rise of rent of from 15 to 25 per cent is put on.

Here is an instance: A widow named Dillon, of Kiltean, on the property of Lord Ormathwaite, wished to get her son Tom married. The rent of her farm was £40, which was dear enough at the best of times, but the agent decided to raise it to £60,—that is, 50 per cent of an increase of rent,—and at a time when other landlords were granting substantial abatements to the land-stricken people. To assist these landlords in their nefarious transactions, the paternal government of Mr. Gladstone has brought down hundreds of police and military to Listowel, whose presence is a constant menace to the people. The lax discipline of the soldiery permits them to roam around like freebooters, breaking into peaceable households and abusing the inmates and publicly insulting young women. These are items of news you never learn by cable, but if a man were to punish one of these ruffians just as a citizen of Chicago would do under far less aggravating circumstances, and receive the approbation of every fair-minded man for so doing, then the calumniators would go to work and furnish this country with monstrously exaggerated details of the so-called "outrage on the military." I have trespassed on your space far greater than I had intended, but I trust that it is of sufficient importance to lay it in its entirety before your hundred thousand readers. J. L.

ARTHUR.

Ex-Senator Henderson on Vice-President Arthur.

From an Interview in the Denver Tribune.

"Suppose, Gen. Henderson, President Garfield's death should occur, do you think that there would be any change made in the Cabinet or policy?"

"I think without bad taste I may say thus far: that I do not believe that Mr. Arthur would make any immediate changes in the Cabinet or other chief executive offices of the Nation."

"In coming to this conclusion, have you given due weight to the well-known existing antagonism between Secretary Blaine and Mr. Arthur; and also to this very important fact: that should Mr. Arthur succeed to the Presidency now, he will virtually have a full term to fill, and therefore would not desire to have around him counselors who were personally inimicable to him? Such being the case, would he not be more than likely to change Blaine for Conkling?"

"I again repeat, I do not think Mr. Arthur would make any immediate change in the Cabinet, although, of course, the resignations of its present members would be undoubtedly placed in his hands. My belief is, that the Nation feels so strongly in reference to recent political events, that, if Mr. Arthur were to begin his Presidential career by making changes in his Cabinet which would indicate a change in the policy of the Government, whether at home or abroad, he would raise such a storm about his head as would probably wreck his administrative bark at the outset."

"Then you do not believe that Conkling would replace Blaine?"

"Well, not to begin with. Conkling is a very proud man, and I do not think would—even if asked, under the present circumstances, accept the office."

"Judging from the tone of your answers, General, you have not a particularly high opinion of Vice-President Arthur?"

"I know of Mr. Arthur only as a local politician previous to his nomination to the Vice-Presidency. That nomination was not made as a recognition of his services to the party in any sense whatever, or because Mr. Arthur was the best man for the post. Instead of this the nomination was made on the spur of the moment, and with the idea of uniting the party and healing all dissensions. It was nothing more nor less than a 'sop to Cerberus,'—a bone to the Stalwart 306."

"Personally, then, you did not approve of the Vice-Presidential nomination?"

"I have already intimated as much. Arthur was a man who, if left to himself, would have had no show whatever for the Vice-Presidential election; but his name being tacked on to that of Garfield carried him through, as the Electors could not vote for the one without voting for the other, making the necessity of the party virtually overcome the Constitution."

"Outside of Blaine, what other changes do you think would be likely to be made by Mr. Arthur?"

"I do not think it at all likely that the present Cabinet would remain without change in the event of Mr. Arthur becoming President; but my belief is that all changes would be made in such a way as not to attract the attention of the Nation, and, therefore, the weeding out would be gradual. President Garfield, however, is not dead yet, and, therefore, all this forecasting is useless."

EDUCATIONAL.

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Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., Will open for the admission of Boarding and Day Scholars on Monday, Sept. 5. For particulars apply to THE MOTHER SUPERIOR. Send for catalogue.

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THE MISSES GRAHAM (successors to the Misses Green), formerly of No. 1 Fifth-av., will reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at No. 63 Fifth-av., New York City. This school, established in 1816, continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

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Yields readily to every respiration, and is equally comfortable in any position assumed by the wearer.

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CHICAGO CORSET CO., 67 Washington-st., Chicago.

WHAT EMINENT CHICAGO PHYSICIANS SAY OF IT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23, 1880.

I have examined Ball's Health-Preserving Corset, and believe it in every respect best calculated to preserve the health of the woman who wears it. It does not seem possible for the wearer of such a Corset to be injured by tight lacing. It should receive the favorable indorsement of the physicians who have the opportunity of examining it.

James Nevins Hyde

CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1880.

I fully indorse what Dr. Hyde says in the above note.

W. H. Byford

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1880.

I have examined Ball's Health-Preserving Corset, and believe it to be the least injurious to the wearer of any Corset I have seen.

A. J. Baxter M.D.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1880.

I do not advise any woman to wear a Corset, but if she WILL do so—and she generally will—I advise her to use one of Ball's Health-Preserving Corsets, as it is less likely to do her injury than any with which I am acquainted.

A. Reeves Jackson

FINANCIAL.

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GAMBLERS' TRICKS.

The Poverty-Stricken Chicago Operators Trying to Rope in the Unwary.

Whenever the average gambler resorts to the peculiarities, vain tricks, and dark ways of the "Heathen Chinee," it is a pretty sure indication that he is out of funds, or, as he himself graphically expresses it, "flat broke," and judging from the number of swindling schemes which have been invented by the fraternity of the green cloth during the past month they are not by any means as arrogant and purse-proud as usual. Three or four sharp ones have been at work "putting up jobs" to replenish their depleted wallets, and their intended victims have been in every case well-known businessmen. Their methods are varied, and it may be interesting to the public to know how they go to work

TO "CATCH A SUCKER."

One day last week a well-dressed, smooth-tongued individual called at a business-house on Madison street, and asked to see the junior member of the firm. The gentleman called for came forward, and the stranger told him that a certain friend of his, mentioning his name, had promised to bring him around and introduced him, but, as the engagement had not been kept, he had taken the liberty to call and present himself. The young merchant was, of course, glad to see any acquaintance of his friend, and treated the fellow very politely. Before taking his leave he invited the young man to meet him the same evening at his hotel, the Grand Pacific, as he desired to talk business with him. In the evening Mr. —— called at the Pacific and met his visitor in the rotunda. When they were seated the fellow began to unfold his scheme as follows: He had a friend who had just graduated from Yale College, who had fallen heir to $40,000. He was something of a sport, and thought he could double his fortune by coming to Chicago and opening a quiet faro-bank exclusively for business men, as the gambling-houses here were allowed to run without interference from the authorities. He desired the young merchant to visit this new bank and play against it. He would be the dealer, and would give him "tips," so that he could win the young blood's money, and divide it between them. He said he had called on Mr. —— as he knew him to be a representative business-man, and he thought the scheme could be worked very nicely. Of course, it would be necessary for him to lose $400 or $500 at first, in order not to create suspicion.

At first the young business-man did not see what the fellow was driving at, but as the tale was unfolded he "tumbled" as though the traditional brick house had fallen upon him. Then he told the blackleg just what he thought of him and left. Of course, the real scheme was to relieve him of his $400 or $500. "I wouldn't have cared so much," he said, "but it makes me mad to think the fellow would take me for a sucker."

A SALESMAN IN A LAKE STREET WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE

was approached about two weeks ago by a fellow he recognized as a gambler. He told the grocer that he had a cattle-drover from Texas in tow at the Tremont House, and desired his assistance in a scheme to fleece him of the $5,000 he had with him. His plan was to introduce the salesman as a Chicago business-man, and propose a social game of draw-poker. The drover knew he was a gambler, so it was necessary to ring in an outsider. They would play for a time, and the grocer was to pick a quarrel with him and accuse him of cheating. At this he would get mad, and draw out of the game, take a seat behind the drover's chair and give his hands away to the business man by signs. In this way the cattle dealer was to be fleeced. In order that the salesman would not think he was to be made the victim the gambler told him he need only bring $10 with him; but of course he would have been beaten out of due bills, for which he would have been dunned at his place of business and would have been obliged to pay rather than submit to any annoyance. But the man of soaps and sugars had not traveled on the road for nothing, and he told his gambling friend that he was too old a bird to be caught with such chaff.

One of these sleek gentry approached the senior member of a Chicago rubber firm last week and tried to rope him in, but his plan did not work.

HIS STORY WAS

that he had been a dealer in a gambling-house here, and had been discharged some time ago, since which time he had been out of luck. The proprietor of the place had agreed to take him back, however, and he wanted to be revenged upon him for the harsh treatment he had received at his hands. He desired the rubber man to visit the house on a certain night, bringing several hundred dollars with him, and to invest the sum in checks. He was to give him a "pointer" on what is known as the "last turn,"—that is, the order in which the last two cards would come out of the box, and he was to bet on this and eventually break the bank. Of course he would lose at first, but in the end it would come out all right. This conversation took place in the firm's private office, and at its conclusion the discomfited gambler was promptly "fired out."

A TRIBUNE reporter heard of these cases from the intended victims, and it is very probable that some "suckers" have been caught in the acts of these plausible gamblers. This temptation they hold out to young men to make a barrel of money has doubtless lured a number into trying their schemes, and coming out with shorter pocketbooks,—for there is no chance for a "kick."

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

The Trades and Labor Assembly held a more spirited meeting than usual yesterday afternoon at No. 192 Washington street, Mr. Rogers in the chair. After considerable discussion, it was resolved to change the period of session from Sunday afternoons to Friday evenings, at intervals of every two weeks. It seemed at first as if the meeting was about to fall into the old routine of commonplaces when a venerable delegate from the Printers' Union arose and delivered a long speech in support of his motion, to the following effect: That a committee of three be appointed by the Assembly to take council with the Socialistic and Greenback organizations to advance another step in the anti-monopoly war—namely: that in 1884 when the charters of the City Railway and Gas Companies expire there be a law passed by the Legislature placing the control of these enterprises in the hands of the people, making absolute refusal to renew the charter to private corporations. It is, said the speaker, a perfectly established fact that the actual cost incurred by the city railways in transportation is only two cents per fare, and the other three cents is divided. In England, where the gas supply is a public enterprise, the rate is only 50 cents per 1,000 feet, while in America the charges are $2.50 per 1,000 for gas of equal purity. The motion was strenuously opposed and lost by a small majority on account of its supposed political tendency. But it was decided to refer the matter to the individual decision of the various unions.

To restore nerve and brain waste, nothing equals Hop Bitters. Believe this.

BUSINESS.

Review of Finances in Chicago Last Week.

The Produce Markets Active and Grain Much Unsettled—Wheat Booming.

Corn Irregularly Lower—Oats Tame—Hog Products Steadier and Firm.

FINANCIAL.

A large amount of gold was shipped to the West last week by the Chicago banks to satisfy the demands for currency. Chicago banks have been drawing freely all the week on New York, and New York exchange has ruled at 80c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount. Loans have been in active demand, and applications increase as the first of the month approaches. Rates are 5 per cent on call, and 6@7 per cent on time. With all the absorption of money on the Board of Trade, rates have not been as high in Chicago as in New York. Banks here that have been lending money in Chicago on call at 5 per cent have been receiving 6 per cent in New York on call loans on Government bonds. With the declining market for Government bonds and railroad bonds there has been little doing in securities of all kinds. Operations on the New York Stock Exchange were greatly limited by the suspense about President Garfield's condition.

Chicago bank clearings for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 8,512,318	$ 615,210
Tuesday	8,457,565	696,420
Wednesday	7,968,961	475,144
Thursday	7,297,816	342,666
Friday	7,120,280	439,512
Saturday	6,950,001	620,368
Total	$46,306,943	$3,189,324
Corresponding week last year	32,986,324	3,133,840

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Governments generally firm; 4½s (coupons) advanced ⅛ and 4s ¼.

State securities inactive.

Money 3@5, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills weak at 479¾; sterling exchange, demand, 482¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101⅜	New 4s	114⅝
New 5s	101	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	113⅜		

BONDS.

Central Pacific pref.	114	Tennessee new	67⅛
Erie seconds	10	U. P. firsts	17⅛
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	10⅜	U. P. land grant	16⅛
Louisiana consols	66¼	U. P. sinking fund	128
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia 6s	37
St. Joe	110⅜	Virginia consols	80
St. P. & S. C. firsts	11⅛	Virginia deferred	15
Tennessee 6s	68⅜		

STOCKS.

Adams	135	New Jersey Central	92¾
Alton & T.H.	38	Northern Pacific	38⅝
Do preferred	95	Do pref	79¼
American	84⅛	Northwestern	125
B., C. R. & N.	80¼	Do pref	138
Canada Southern	63⅜	New York Central	142¼
C., C. & I. C.	20	Ohio Central	25½
Central Pacific	89¼	Ohio & Miss	34¾
Ches. & Ohio	26	Do pref	102
Do 1st pref	37⅛	Ontairo & Western	29¾
Do 2d pref	28	Pacific Mail	49
Chicago & Alton	128	Panama	255
Do pref	130	P. D. & E	33
C., B. & Q.	152⅜	Pittsburg	138
C., St. L. & N. O.	72	Reading	61
Cin., San. & Clev.	47	Rock Island	133½
Clev. & Col.	80	St. L. & San F.	45
Del. & Hudson	7⅜	Do pref	68
Del., Lac & W.	22⅝	Do 1st pref	104
D. & R. G.	86	St. Paul	114½
Erie	42⅜	Do pref	129
Do pref	85¼	St. Paul, M. & M.	100
Fort Wayne	130	St. Paul & Omaha	39
H. & St. Joe	93⅞	Do pref	101⅝
Do pref., old	137⅛	Texas Pacific	53
Harlem	240	Union Pacific	121
Houston & Texas	89¾	United States	68
Illinois Central	27¾	W., St. L & Pacific	48
I., B. & W.	43½	Do pref	85¾
Kansas & Texas	39	Fargo	136
L. E. & W.	51½	Western Union	87⅜
Lake Shore	23¾	Caribou	2
Louisville & Nash	96⅝	Central Arizona	1⅛
L., N. A. & C.	76	Excelsior	1½
M. & C. firsts, pfd	11¾	Homestake	18
M. & C. seconds	8	Little Pittsburg	2⅝
Mem. & Charleston	77¾	Ontario	35
Michigan Central	99⅝	Quicksilver	14
Missouri Pacific	2⅝	Do pref	58⅝
Mobile & Ohio	33¾	Silver Cliff	3
Morris & Essex	23⅜	Standard	20¾
Nashv. & Chattan'ga	84½		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 27—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 99 5-16.

United States bonds—4½s, 116; 4s, 118¾.

American railway securities—Illinois Central, 132; Pennsylvania Central, 165⅝; New York Central, 146⅜; Erie, 43¾; do seconds, 104; Reading, 30⅝.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Rentes, 85f 5c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	10,678	8,332	13,692	4,763
Wheat, bu	150,391	70,853	24,459	73,510
Corn, bu	534,210	512,972	512,550	309,108
Oats, bu	62,514	74,965	94,695	111,095
Rye, bu	6,193	10,274	7,296	6,625
Barley, bu	7,512	16,310	2,211	3,008
Grass seed, lbs	244,975	508,575	364,200	458,480
Flax seed, lbs	1,848,394	1,901,670	3,276,935	1,358,250
Broom-corn, lbs	10,000	48,000	25,758	5,175
Cured meats, lbs	527,898	745,820	2,855,808	5,030,636
Beef, tcs			31	28
Beef, brls			228	82
Pork, brls	195		581	722
Lard, lbs	26,500	25,200	318,485	416,450
Tallow, lbs	118,625	87,285	119,203	24,000
Butter, lbs	275,376	315,290	104,369	339,860
Live hogs, No	19,019	25,484	4,797	5,960
Cattle, No	5,740	5,027	4,105	2,526
Sheep, No	1,090	449		
Hides, lbs	87,392	223,630	354,760	215,170
Wool, lbs	90,779	263,274	295,221	114,500
Potatoes, bu	197	886	1,499	
Coal, tons	7,297	5,230	1,828	2,189
Hay, tons	92	7	32	20
Lumber, feet	6,958	4,948	3,773	3,883
Shingles, feet	3,980	80	1,305	780
Salt, brls	4,902	2,128	1,763	6,036
Eggs, pkgs	804	979	282	103
Cheese, bxs	8,124	4,228	5,532	1,208
Green apples, brls	555	1,022	3	16

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 393,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 234,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore aggregated 496,000 bu.

The following were the shipments of provisions from Chicago for the periods stated. The weights are gross:

	Week ending Aug. 25.	Since Nov. 1, 1880.	Ditto year previous.
Pork, brls	4,127	240,339	281,029
Lard	1,914,537	226,610,307	249,168,154
Hams	4,720,335	153,454,169	185,271,064
Sides	9,323,537	472,023,029	385,148,394
Shoulders	2,064,542	70,485,351	86,951,725

The exports of provisions from the seaboard for the week ending Aug. 20 included 4,567 brls pork, 3,138 brls beef, 1,880,512 lbs lard, 9,447,605 lbs hog meat, 5,223,127 lbs cheese, and 962,701 lbs tallow.

The following is a comparative summary of provision exports from America from Nov. 1 to Aug. 13:

	1880-'81.	1879-'80.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs	50,884,800	56,292,800	5,408,000
Bacon, lbs	578,461,022	653,427,610	74,966,588
Lard, lbs	269,500,393	313,771,652	44,271,259
Totals	898,846,215	1,023,492,062	124,645,847

The following was the distribution of the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending Aug. 20, from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	102,909	1,213,029	1,475,590
Continent	3,630	1,253,498	253,275
South and Central America	16,897	500	43,197
West Indies	15,488	5,431	15,577
B. N. A. Colonies	14,958	....	1,500
Other countries	1,139	....	1,136
Totals	155,081	2,472,458	1,796,245

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* estimates our wheat yield for 1881 at about 400,000,000 bu, and the corn do as at least 1,400,000,000 bu. The people here who are watching the thing for themselves believe that both of those estimates are too high, especially the second. It is claimed that Illinois will not produce more than half as much corn as last year, and that the yield of the whole country will show a falling-off of at least one-third. Still, we have so much of last year's crop on hand that it is difficult to see how present prices can be sustained, as the result of a big advance must be a material lessening of consumption.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet and steadier, but averaged firmer. There was no change in the quotations from Liverpool, and the local hog market was tame, packing being hampered by the lack of water on account of the fire. But that catastrophe was supposed to have put a good deal of stuff out of the way, especially pork that will fill contracts maturing this year. As new pork cannot be delivered in October, a material shrinkage of the stock on hand would make it necessary to fill from what is left. Hence October pork was the strongest. Ribs also were somewhat stiffened by the possibility of a material decrease of stock, chiefly because it lessened the number of sellers. The summer packing of this city to date is reported as 1,924,000 hogs, against 2,225,000 to same time last year and 1,405,000 to do in 1879.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10c per brl on deliveries within the next two months, with little change in the longer futures. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls spot at $18.00; 1,000 brls seller August at $17.97½@18.05; 9,500 brls seller September at $17.90@18.05; 11,250 brls seller October at $18.15@18.25; 1,750 brls seller the year at $17.80@17.82½; and 12,000 brls seller January at $19.05@19.20. Total, 36,500 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board.

Mess pork.	Closed Friday, bid	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
August	$17.82½	$17.97½@18.05	$18.00
September	17.82½	17.90 @18.05	18.00
October	18.05	18.15 @18.25	18.17½
Year	17.70	17.80 @17.82½	17.80
January	19.02½	19.05 @19.20	19.02½

LARD—Ranged precisely the same as the previous day, and closed 2½c per 100 lbs lower. Sales were reported of 2,000 tcs seller September at $11.30@11.32½; 9,000 tcs seller October at $11.47½@11.55; 2,750 tcs seller November at $11.57½@11.60; 1,000 tcs seller the year at $11.30; 10,500 tcs seller January at $11.67½@11.75; and 6,250 tcs seller February at $11.83@11.85. Total, 31,500 tcs. The following shows the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
August	$11.32½		$11.30
September	11.32½	$11.30 @11.32½	11.30
October	11.50	11.47½@11.55	11.47½
Year	11.30	11.30	11.30
January	11.75	11.67½@11.75	11.67½

MEATS—Advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs, the stiffest article being shoulders. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs shoulders at $7.10 spot and seller September; 500 boxes long and short clears on private terms; 3,250,000 lbs short ribs at $9.27½@9.30 seller September and $9.40@9.45 seller October. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.30	$7.00	$9.30	$9.50
Do, boxed	9.55	7.25	9.55	9.75
August, loose	9.30	7.00	9.30	9.50
September, loose	9.30	7.00	9.30	9.50
October	9.42½	7.10	9.40	9.60

Short ribs, seller October, closed at $9.40@9.42½. Long clears quoted at $9.20 loose and $9.45 boxed; Cumberlands, 9¼@9½c boxed; long-cut hams, 10¼@11c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 11¼@11½c for 15@16 average; green hams, same average, 9¼@9½c.

Bacon quoted at 7¾@7⅞c for shoulders, 10⅜@10⅝c for short ribs, 10¾@11c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.75@11.00 for extra mess, and $21.00@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand, with light offerings, and therefore light trading, while the feeling was stronger, on account of the rise in wheat futures. Some bidders were asking higher prices. Sales were reported of 225 brls winters partly at $7.00; 550 brls and 1,000 sacks springs, chiefly at $5.25@6.75; 125 brls and 600 sacks low grades at $5.00@5.25. Total, equal to 2,025 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.00@7.25; shipping springs, $5.00@6.25; the low-grade springs, $4.00@5.00. Rye flour at about $5.85@6.10.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good demand and again stronger, with only a moderate supply. Sales were reported of 14 cars bran at $18.00@19.00; 4 cars middlings at $20.00@25.00; 1 car shorts at $19.75; 2 cars wheat screenings at $11.00@19.00, and 1 car coarse corn-meal at $23.00 free on board.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and irregularly stronger. The market for September advanced 4⅛c and for October 1⅛c from the latest prices of Friday, while there was no quoted change for this month. Our receipts were larger, and the stock in store here seemed to have increased more than 400,000 bu during the past week, but Liverpool was quoted 1d per cental higher (private advices said "easy, with fine weather"). The facts seemed, however, to have little to do with the course of events. The Cincinnati folks were found to have been buying for September during the previous day. The weather-eye of the crowd was kept open Saturday, and on the first symptom that the process was being continued the market went up almost like a rocket. The advance forced other people to buy, and made one firm unable to do so. The rush was followed by higher prices in the longer futures, though they did not rise to the same extent; but No. 3 advanced 4c, closing at $1.20, with cash No. 2 at $1.38. Spot sales were reported of 150 cars No. 2 at $1.38; 20 cars No. 3 at $1.20; 1 car do (Central) at $1.18; 2 cars rejected at 87c; 1 car do (Union) at 88c; and 35 cars by sample at 90c@$1.24. Total, about 85,000 bu. Seller September opened at $1.26, rose to $1.30, fell off to $1.29, advanced to $1.30¾, and closed at $1.30¾ bid. Seller October ranged from $1.27 early to $1.28¾, later, closing at $1.28¾. November ranged ¾@1⅛c over October, and December sold at $1.28¾@1.30. The following gives the range for the day, including Call Board transactions:

No. 2 spring.	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed do.
Spot	$1.38		$1.38
Seller August	1.38		1.38
Seller September	1.26½	1.26 @1.30¾	1.30¾
Seller October	1.27	1.27 @1.28¾	1.28¾
Seller November	1.27⅞	1.28 @1.29⅞	1.29⅞
Seller the year	1.24⅛	1.24⅛@1.27	1.25⅛

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were reported of 1 car No. 2 red at $1.32; 9 cars by sample at $1.18@1.32. No. 3 in store was quoted salable at $1.21.

CORN—Was generally active, and much unsettled, but ranged ⅜c lower, though closing about ⅛c higher than the previous afternoon. Liverpool reported a decline of 1d per cental. Our receipts were again large, and there were flying reports about good yield and large orders to move from country points, which made the tone bearish. Besides this was the depressing news from Washington, and it looked as if the market would have gone much lower but for the strength in wheat. There was a moderate shipping inquiry, though freights were again quoted stronger. Cash No. 2 closed at 61⅝c. Spot sales were reported of 175,000 bu and 283 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 61¼@62⅛c, with the preference for Rock Island receipts; 255 cars rejected at 57¾@58½c, mostly at 58c; 11 cars white at 65@67c; 51 cars by sample at 55@62c on track; and 71 cars do at 55@60c free on board. Total, about 500,000 bu. Seller October opened at 65⅜c, sold at 65⅛c, advanced to 64⅝c, declined to 63⅞c, and rallied to 64c bid at the close. Seller November ranged ¾@1½c over October; December sold at 65@66c, and May at 70@71½c. The following gives the range for the day, including the Call Board transactions:

No. 2 corn.	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	62⅛	61¼@62⅛	61⅝
Seller August	61⅞	61¼@62	61⅝
Seller September	62	61⅝@62⅜	62
Seller October	65⅜	63⅞@65⅜	64
Seller November	64⅛	64¼@65⅜	64
Seller the year	61⅞	61¼@62	61⅝

OATS—Were only fairly active, with considerable trading in October, which showed an advance of ⅛@¼c on the day. Cash and August showed a little stronger than the day previous; November slightly declined, and seller the year closed about ⅛c above Friday's call prices. The fluctuations throughout the day, although frequent, were very light, and the market as a whole was comparatively tame. Business in the sample market was light. Cash sales were made of 12 cars at 36¼@36⅝c for No. 2 in store; 16 cars by sample at 37@38⅜c for rejected mixed, 40@41½c for rejected white, and 42@43c for No. 2 white on track; 70 cars at 36@38c for rejected mixed, 40@42½c for rejected white, 38@40c for No. 2, and 43@46c for good to choice No. 2 white free on board. Total, equal to about 73,000 bu.

No. 2 oats.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	35¾	35¾@36⅛	35⅞
Seller August	35¾	35⅝@36⅛	35⅞
Seller September	35⅞	35⅝@36⅛	35⅞
Seller October	37⅝	37⅝@38⅛	38
Seller November	38⅝	38⅝@38⅞	38⅝
Seller the year	35⅝	35⅝@35⅞	35⅝

RYE—Was steady at $1.05 for spot. August selling at $1.05 in settlement, September at $1.05¼ in the same way, and October at $1.07@1.08, closing at the latter figure. Seller November was nominal at $1.10@1.10¼. Cash sales were made of 9 cars at $1.04¾ for No. 2 in store; 2 cars by sample at $1.05@1.06 for No. 2 on track; 3 cars at $1.06@1.07 free on board. Total equal to about 7,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was easier, car-lots selling at $1.05, with seller September at $1.09, and October at $1.06 bid. No. 3 for October sold at 79½c. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at $1.05 for No. 2 in store; 10 cars by sample at 80@85c for No. 3; 2 cars at 80c for No. 4 free on board. Total equal to about 7,000 bu.

SEEDS—Timothy-seed was a trifle stronger for cash and the several futures. Flaxseed was steady at Friday's figures, $1.30@1.31. Clover-seed was steady at $5.60@5.75. Sales were made of 1 car and 48 bags clover-seed at $5.25@5.75 for poor to prime; 6 cars and 1,240 bags timothy-seed at $2.35@2.52 for poor to prime; $2.50 seller August, $2.38½@2.40 seller September, and $2.43 seller October; 21 cars and 5,000 bu flaxseed at $1.30@1.31 cash, and $1.31 for September and October.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is fairly active at the quotations ruling for the past month. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	8½@10
Green, self-working	6½@ 7½
Red-tipped, do	4½@ 5
Inferior and common	3 @ 4½
Crooked	2½@ 5

BUILDING MATERIAL—The market is active at the following quotations:

Common brick, per 1,000	$	7.50
Lime in bulk, delivered		90
Do in brls		1.00
Louisville cement in sacks	75@	80
Do in brls		1.30
Milwaukee cement in sacks		70
Do in brls		1.30
English Portland cement	3.75@	4.00
Hair (bu papers) per bu		25
White sand, per brl		1.25
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.85@	1.90
New York stucco		2.00

BAGGING—Was quoted quiet and unchanged:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	20	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—Remained firm. The demand, as for some time past, was in excess of the supply, and sales were quick at the quoted prices. Fancy brands of creamery were held at 28½@29c, and in a small way sold at those figures:

Creamery, choice	27@28	Dairy, fair to good	18@20
Creamery, fair to good	24@26	Packing stock	13@15
Dairy, choice	23@24	Grease	7@ 8

CHEESE—In this market there was no pronounced change. Trade was slack, and the general feeling was one of weakness. There is an unusually large quantity or poor cheese in stock, and for that description the market was decidedly flat. Sales were at the following range:

Full cream	10¾@11¼
Part skim Cheddar, choice	9½@10
Part skim, flat, choice	9½@10¼
Part skim, common to good	7½@ 8½
Low grades	3 @ 4½

COAL—Was as dull as before. Prices remain nominally unchanged:

Anthracite, range	$7.50@7.75	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50@7.75	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00		

COOPERAGE—Was active at $1.10@1.12½ for pork barrels and $1.30@1.32½ for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were steady at 14c per doz for strictly fresh.

FISH—Were steady and unchanged. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 5.00	@	5.25
Trout, per ½-brl	4.90	@	5.00
Mackerel—Extra mess, ½-brl	14.00	@	14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50	@	9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50	@	7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.00	@	5.25
Mackerel—Large family	4.50	@	4.75
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75	@	4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb			12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00	@	6.25
Codfish—Summer-cured	4.75	@	5.00
Codfish—Dressed			7½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00	@	7.25
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00	@	1.10
Herring—Holland, per keg, new			1.30
Herring—Scaled, per box	30	@	35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	7.75	@	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—No changes were developed. There was a good demand at the prices given below:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5	@	5½
Figs, layers	16½	@	20
Turkish prunes, old	6¼	@	6¾
Do, new	7½	@	7¾
Raisins, layers	2.65	@	2.70
Raisins, London layers	3.15	@	3.25
Raisins, Valencia	9¾	@	10¼
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.80	@	2.85
Zante currants	6½	@	6¾
Citron	20	@	20½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13	@	13½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12½	@	13
Apples, Eastern	7½	@	8
Apples, Southern	5½	@	6
Peaches, unpared, halves	7½	@	8
Raspberries	31	@	33
Blackberries	12½	@	13
Pitted cherries	24	@	25

NUTS.

Filberts	10½	@	10½
Almonds, Tarragona	18½	@	19
Naples walnuts	14	@	15
Brazils	6	@	6½
Pecans	9½	@	10

GREEN FRUITS—All descriptions, berries excepted, were in good supply at easier rates. We quote:

Apples, new, per brl	$2.00@ 2.50
Peaches, per box	70@ 1.25
Lemons, per box	8.00@ 8.50
Messinas, per box	8.00@ 8.50
California Bartlett pears	5.00@ 6.00
California plums	2.50@ 3.00
California peaches	2.75@ 3.00
California grapes, 20-lb crates	2.50@ 2.75
Other kinds pears	2.50@ 3.00

GROCERIES—Met with a liberal city and country demand, and are firm all around. We again quote:

RICE.

Carolina	5¼@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¼@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	20 @24
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	14 @15½
Rio, fancy	14½@15¼
Rio, prime to choice	13¾@14¼
Rio, fair to good	12¾@13¼
Rio, common	11½@12¼
Rio, roasting	9½@10½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾
Crushed	10½
Powdered	10¾
Granulated, standard	10¼@ 10⅜
Granulated, not standard	10 @10⅛
A standard	9⅝@ 9¾
A No. 2	9⅝@ 9¾
Extra C	9 @ 9⅛
No. 1	8⅝@ 8¾
Yellow	7⅝@ 8⅛

SIRUPS.

Corn	38 @42
Sugar	36 @46
Blackstrap	27 @28
N. O. molasses	40 @58

SPICES.

Allspice	16 @17
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	19½@20
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—An active demand for old hay for shipping purposes continues at quotations:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton	$13.00@14.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	11.00@11.50
Mixed	10.00@10.50
Upland prarie	11.00@13.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 8.00

HIDES—Dealers generally report a steady trade for all descriptions. We quote leading dealers' buying prices:

Green-cured, light, ₩ lb	9½
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	7
Green-salt bulls	6¼
Calf, ₩ lb	13½
Dry-salted, ₩ lb	
Dry-flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	11 @13
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @30

OILS—Were generally firm. The demand was reported active:

Carbon, Elaine	16¼	Linseed, boiled	60
Carbon, 175 test	13⅛	Whale, winter	67
Carbon, 150 test	10¼	Sperm	1.20
Carbon, 110 test	9⅛	Neatsfoot, pure	75
Carbon, snow white W. W.	12	Neatsfoot, extra	68
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	11⅝	Neatsfoot, No. 1	58
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	10	Bank	48
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	13	Straits	49
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	11¼	Turpentine	53
Lard, current make	90	Miners'	62@65
Lard, No. 1	65	Naphtha, deo., 63 deg	10
Lard, No. 2	53	Gasoline, deo., 74 deg	14
Linseed, raw	57	Gasoline, deo., 87 deg	23

POTATOES—Were firm at $2.00@2.25 per brl for sound new.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.25
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Was quoted firm at 6¾@6⅞c for city, and 6@6½c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5½c. Sales 75 brls city at 7⅛c.

WOOL—Low prices still rule, and a slow trade exists. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	35@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	16@22
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@22
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@24
Medium and washed fleece	32@34
Fine washed fleece	32@34
Coarse washed fleece	30@32

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Calves.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,016	7,906	17,676	1,292
Tuesday	542	6,623	18,171	1,499
Wednesday	664	4,258	18,157	3,208
Thursday	274	6,626	19,325	2,398
Friday	348	5,492	19,019	1,090
Saturday		3,000	12,000	
Total	2,844	33,905	104,328	9,519
Same week in 1880		24,849	129,162	3,580
Week ending Aug. 20	3,006	36,981	104,493	8,102
Shipments—				
Monday		2,409	4,330	751
Tuesday		1,796	3,464	
Wednesday		3,063	5,425	190
Thursday		2,383	4,522	802
Friday		4,105	4,797	
Total		14,656	29,538	1,743

CATTLE—During the two weeks ending with Saturday last not far from 80,000 cattle were thrown upon the market. As more than three-fourths of this number were of common and medium grades, for which there is practically no outlet except through local canners and butchers, there has been a very serious shrinkage in values of those descriptions. The marked reduction in prices noted for the week ending Aug. 20 it was thought would have the effect greatly to curtail the receipts for the week under review, but there was a scarcely perceptible abatement in the supply, the total (including calves) mounting up to about 36,800 head, or only 3,200 less than the week before. A further considerable decline in prices of all grades below choice was the result, the shrinkage for the two weeks reaching fully 25@50c in Texas and Westerns, and 50@75c in common to good grass natives. Export and choice shipping cattle comprised only a small percentage of the daily arrivals, and for such there was a quick market and a firm one. The former sold as high as at any time during the present season. Stockers were neglected. Calves also were dull, and under free offerings sold lower, declining fully 50c per 100 lbs. A considerable number of Eastern dairy calves have arrived. They were slow of sale at $7.00@15.00 per head. The week's trading was done at $1.75@6.65—the bulk at $3.00@3.25 for Texas grassers, at $3.25@3.90 for Westerns, and at $3.75@5.75 for common to good native steers. The rulings figures for grass natives were $4.00@4.50. The week closed on a dull and heavy market.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.85@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalwag steers	2.27@2.65
Texas—Through droves	2.75@3.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@6.50

HOGS—Prices were more than ordinarily steady throughout the past week. They were firm from the start, and during the week choice heavy grades advanced to the extent of 5@10c. In bacon grades and mixed packers' there was no noteworthy change. There is some little improvement in quality, but the proportion of grassers is still much larger than is good for the trade, there being no demand for them except at mean prices. About one-fifth of the supply was taken by shippers. The remainder went into the hands of local packers, principally at $6.15@6.45. Saturday's market was fairly active, except for packing grades. The fire-engines were still playing on the ruins of the Ricker packing-house, and as the required about all the available supply of water most of the packing-houses were idle. Prices, however, were not materially lower, the market closing at $6.40@6.80 for light and at $6.00@7.00 for heavy. One year ago the former were selling at $4.75@5.05 and the latter at $4.40@5.30.

SHEEP—There was a pretty large supply and a very good demand at $3.00@4.00 for poor to medium and at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice per 100 lbs. Lambs continue scarce at $1.75@3.25 per head.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,300; no native shipping grades offered, and demand light; Texans also in limited request, and business small; prices unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 200; steady, good demand; fair to fancy, $3.25@4.75.

HOGS—Firm; good demand: Yorkers, $6.40@6.55; mixed packing, $6.10@6.60; choice to fancy heavy, $6.75@7.00; pigs, $4.90@5.40; receipts, 2,160; shipments, 3,200.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 275; shipments, 1,151; market steady, but slow on low grades; native shippers, $4.25@5.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50; native cows, $2.00@3.25; grass Texans, $2.00@3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,750; shipments, 184; steady; choice, $6.40@6.50; light shipping and mixed packing, $6.00@6.35; grassers, $5.50@6.00.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—HOGS—Dull and unchanged; packing, $6.50@6.70; common grades, $4.50@5.90; receipts and shipments, 1,500.

CATTLE—Firm; shipping, $4.00@5.90; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,400.

SHEEP—Strong; common, $3.00@3.75; good to choice, $4.00@4.75; receipts, 2,400; shipments, 1,700.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 27.—CATTLE—The total receipts at the Council Bluffs Union Stock-Yards during the week ending to-night were 8,780 head; shipments, 4,740 head; sales, 2,000 head.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27—HOGS—Firm; common and light draft, $6.65; packing, $6.25@6.75; receipts, 940; shipments, 1,000.

LUMBER.

The lumber market was slow on Saturday, some slight concessions being made on common boards. Other descriptions were steady, at quotations. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$ 11.00
Green common inch	12.00@13.50
Green medium	13.00@17.00
Extra good and select	19.00@24.00
Green good inch	17.50@18.00
Boards and strips	12.75@15.00
Standard shingles	2.60@ 2.65
Extra shingles	2.80
Lath	1.75@ 1.90

Following are the yard rates fixed by the Lumberman's Exchange for dry lumber, green being $1.00 less per 1,000 ft. At the meeting of yesterday prices were advanced $1.00 on the better grades of 1-inch finishing lumber, A box boards, A flooring, first and second clear and A flooring strips, first and second clear and first and second common siding and clear ceilings, with 50c advance on first and second common ceiling. Otherwise than as above the August price list was adopted as the September list:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	50.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	35.00
Box boards, 13-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff	15.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.25
Shingles, clear	3.50
Shingles, extra A	3.30
Shingles, standard	3.20

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer* of Aug. 26 says: "The boom continues in the lumber trade, with no signs of abatement or symptoms of weakness, outside of Chicago, either in the demand or values. At all the river markets there is a serene confidence in the situation and prospects which half incline the trade to another advance. From all our advices we doubt whether any standard or desirable stuff can be bought in any quantity at a discount amounting to anything in the West. Chicago exhibits no more than usual chronic disposition to 'raise hell and sell lumber,' as one recently expressed it to us. She succeeded in beating down short piece stuff 50c two weeks ago at the auction, and its newspapers will not get done talking about the 'great break' before Christmas, but with dimension boards and strips running from $15 to $20 by the cargo at Chicago the Mississippi Valley men can afford to keep their under garments on. The streams are well nigh cleared of logs, and the crop delivered at the mills. A few small lots remain hung up, and efforts to get them out are being made on the Chippewa and St. Croix during the week. There are no logs on the market at any price. St. Louis shipments reach 10,000,000 per week, which is about the maximum capacity of her railroads with their present equipment. Minneapolis is still agitated over a lack of transfer facilities, which greatly hinders trade. St. Paul dealers report a large accumulation of orders which cannot be filled, and numerous inquiries, especially from the Southwest. The lumber line shipments exceed 3,000,000 feet per week, which takes all the cars the road can muster. The wheat of the Northwest will soon commence moving, and then the troubles of the lumbermen will multiply indefinitly, as the grain will take the cars."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 10s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—6⅛s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 57s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27. — PROVISIONS — Shoulders firmer at 36s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 57s.

CHEESE—American choice dull at 55s.

TALLOW—Prime city steady at 37s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 37s. Turpentine—Spirits, London, steady at 36s 9d.

CORN—Mixed steady at 6s 1½d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Flat and irregular; uplands, 6¾d; Orleans, 6⅞d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,600.

LARD—American, 57s 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 26s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾@6⅞d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 37s 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 27.—PETROLEUM—18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—Wheat quiet; red winter, 11s 1d; No. 2 spring, 10s 9d; No. 3 do, 10s 4d. Corn rather easier at 6s 2d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand; red winter advanced 3d. Corn in moderate demand and steady. To arrive—Wheat rather easier. Corn steady. Pork, 74s. Lard quiet at 57s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 45s; short clear, 47s. Tallow, 36s. Cheese dull at 56s. Beef—Extra India mess, 111s. Country markets rather dull.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quieter; spring No. 3, 9s 4d; No. 2, 10s 9d. Corn quiet at 6s 2½d.

MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat not much demand, but prices firmly held; fair average red winter 55s@55s 6d. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quieter. Corn steady. Country markets for wheat—English generally dearer; French quiet. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat small.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Irregular; nominal; 12.75@13c; futures dull; August, 12.11c; September, 11.33c; October, 10.96c; November, 10.91c; December, 10.96c; January, 11.11c; February, 11.24c; March, 11.37c; April, 11.48c; May, 11.60c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 11,000 brls; exports, 7,000; super State and Western, $5.25@6.00; common to good extra, $6.00@6.50; good to choice, $6.60@7.75; white wheat extra, $6.75@8.00; fancy, $8.10@8.25; extra Ohio, $6.00@7.50; St. Louis, $6.00@7.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; receipts, 264,000 bu; exports, 325,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.27@1.31; No. 2 Chicago, $1.38@1.39; ungraded winter red, $1.16@1.23; No. 3 do, $1.40@1.40¾; No. 2 do, $1.44@@1.44½; steamer do, $1.40½@1.41; No. 1, $1.46½; mixed, $1.40; ungraded white, $1.24@1.42; sales 20,000 bu at $1.42½@1.42¾; steamer, $1.40; No. 2 red, August, sales 48,000 bu at $1.42¾@1.42¾; September, sales 304,000 bu at $1.44¾@1.45½, closing at $1.45; October, sales 808,000 bu at $1.46@1.47¾, closing at $1.47; November, sales 192,000 bu at $1.49¼@1.50¼, closing at $1.49¾; December, sales 104,000 bu at $1.51½@1.52, closing at $1.51¾; No. 1 white, September, sales 160,000 bu at $1.42@1.41¾. Corn dull, weak, and lower; receipts, 108,000 bu; exports, 93,000 bu; ungraded, 65@75½c; No. 3, 66@68c; steamer, 70c; No. 2, 71¼@71⅞c; No. 2 white, 78@79½c; yellow, 75c; No. 2, August, 71c; September, 71⅞@71½c, closing at 71½c; October, 73¼@74c, closing at 73⅞c; November, 75@76c, closing at 75⅞@75¾c. Oats higher; less active; receipts, 54,000 bu; exports, 53,000 bu; mixed Western, 41½@43c; white do, 44@48c.

HAY—In fair demand; 50@55c.

HOPS—Demand moderate; yearlings, 12@16c; Eastern and Western, 14@20c; New York State, 12@21c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Stronger; United, 81¼c; crude, 6¼@7½c; refined, 7⅝c.

TALLOW—Firm; 7@7¼c.

RESIN—Firm; $2.10@2.17½.

TURPENTINE—Strong; 48⅛c.

EGGS—Western fresh firm; 20c.

LEATHER—Steady, with a fair demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights, 22½@26¾c.

WOOL—Demand fair and market firm; domestic fleece, 34@52c; pulled, 20@40c; unwashed, 12@35c; Texas, 14@31c.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger and active; new mess, $18.75. Beef—Market dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, $9.87½; short-clear middles, $10.12½. Lard active but lower; prime steam, $11.45@11.55.

BUTTER—Firm; in fair demand; 12@29c.

CHEESE—Dull and unsettled; 7@10½c.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; new sheathing, $24.00; ingot lake, $16.62½@16.87½. Pig-iron firm and quiet; Scotch, $20.50@24.00; American, $19.50@25.50; Russia sheeting, $13.00@15.00.

NAILS—Cut, $3.15; clinch, $4.65@5.65.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Firm; superfine, $4.37½; Minnesota extras, clear, low, $5.50; good, $6.75; straight, $7.00; fancy, $7.50; Ohio extra family, good; $7.25; fancy, $7.50; Minnesota patent process, good, $7.75; choice, $8.00; fancy, $8.25; small lots winter wheat patents within same range. Rye flour scarce and firm; $5.75@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and feverish; No. 2 red, August, $1.40@1.41½; September, $1.42@1.42¾; October, $1.45½@1.45½; November, $1.47½@1.48. Corn less active; mixed, 73½c; steamer, 72½@73c; No. 3, 72; rejected, 71½c; sail mixed, August, 69½@70c; September, 70@70½c; October, 72½@73c; November, 75@76c. Oats—Demand falling off; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 3, 54c; rejected, 52c; mixed, 51½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess beef, $15.00. Mess pork, $18.50@18.75. Hams—Smoked, 13½@14c. Lard—City kettle, 12@12½c; do steam, 11½@12c.

BUTTER—In fair demand and steady; creamery extra, 28@29c; good to choice, 25@27c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extras, 25c; do firsts, 22@24c; dairy extra, 23c; good to choice, 18@22c.

EGGS—Western, fresh, steady at 20@21c.

CHEESE—Firm; full cream, 11@11½c; fair to good, 10@10½c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 7¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; others not reported.

SHIPMENTS—Not reported.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active, higher, and firm; No. 2 red, $1.38¼@1.38⅝ cash; $1.38¾@1.39¼ September; $1.41@1.42½ October; $1.43¼@1.45 November; $1.45½@1.46⅝ December; No. 3 do, $1.30@1.30¾; No. 4 do, $1.22½. Corn quiet at 63¼@64¼c, according to location; 63¼c September; 67¼@67c October; 68¼c November; 68¾@68¼c December; 63¼c the year. Oats better at 39¾@39½c cash; 39¼@39⅝c September; 42¾@42½c October; 43¼@43¾c November; 39¾c the year. Rye firm at $1.13 cash; $1.14¼ October.

LEAD—Better at $4.90.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; jobbing at $19.00. Dry salt meat firm at $7.10, $9.70, $11.00. Bacon strong at $8.50, $10.70, $10.75, $11.25. Lard nominally $11.35.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Strong; city mills advance 25 cents; others unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western a shade off; closing strong; No. 2 winter red, spot and August, $1.42@1.42¼; September, $1.42¾@1.43; October, $1.46⅝@1.46¾; November, $1.49¾@1.49⅝. Corn—Western easier; inactive; mixed, spot and August, 70@70½c; September, 71½c asked; October, 73¾@74c. Oats higher; Western white, 50@52c; mixed, 48@50c; Pennsylvania, 51@52c. Rye quiet at $1.10.

HAY—Unchanged but firm.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; Western grass, 14@25c.

EGGS—Easier at 18@19c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar steady.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.19½@1.20.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,644 brls; wheat, 98,975 bu; corn, 6,716 bu; oats, 500 bu; rye, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 124,000 bu; corn, 1,722 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 643,475 bu; corn, 109,650 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; Western superfine, $4.75@5.00; common extras, $5.50@5.75; Wisconsin extras, $5.50@6.50; Minnesota extras, $5.75@7.00; winter wheats, $6.50@7.00; Ohio and Michigan, $6.50@7.25; Indiana, $6.75@7.75; St. Louis and Illinois patent spring wheats, $7.25@8.50; patent winter, $6.75@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed, 73@76c; steamer, 72@73c; no grade, 65@70c. Oats quiet; 55@60c for all grades. Rye, $1.05.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Western fresh, 16@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls, 1,600 sacks; corn, 74,000 bu; wheat, 21,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; corn, 127,000 bu; wheat, 16,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Strong; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.27½; August, $1.27½; September, $1.27½; October, $1.20⅞; November, $1.27⅝; December, $1.28⅝; No. 3 Milwaukee, 65c; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn nominally unchanged; inactive; No. 2, 59⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 35⅛c. Rye stronger; No. 1, $1.04. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, 83c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $17.95 cash and September; $18.15 October. Prime steam lard, $11.30 cash and September; $11.50 October.

HOGS—Steady, with fair demand; $6.00@6.50.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾@4c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 6,500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand at full prices; No. 2 red winter, $1.38. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 66@66½c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 mixed, 43@44½c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Lard scarce and firm. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, $8.50. Bacon—Clear rib, $10.45; clear, $11.12½.

WHISKY—Quiet; declined 1c; $1.14; combination sales of finished goods, 803 brls on a basis of $1.14.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $4.25; XX, $5.50; XXX, $6.00@6.12½; high grades, $6.62½@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn higher; 80@90c. Oat market easier at 56c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet but weak; $3.85@3.90.

HAY—Market dull; prime, $20.00@21.00; choice, $23.00@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $19.87½. Lard quiet but firm; tierce, $12.25@12.50; keg, $12.75. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 8.00. Bacon strong; shoulders, $8.60@8.75; clear rib, $11.20@11.25; clear, $11.87½. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet; canvased, 13@15c, as in quality and brand.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.10@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 10¼@13¼c. Sugar steady with a fair demand; 7@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8¼c; prime to choice, 8¼@8½c; yellow clarified, 9¼c. Molasses quiet; held at 25@40c. Rice active and firm; 4⅞@6¼c.

BRAN—No stock.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Quiet at 11.62½c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet at $1.33. Corn steady; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 2 mixed, 68c. Oats quiet; new, 45c. Rye nominal.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard, 13¾@14c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, $7.50; clear rib, $9.80; clear sides, $10.50. Bacon—Shoulders, $8.25@8.50; clear rib, $10.85; clear, $11.60. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾@14c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 27.—GRAIN—Corn active; high mixed, 62¾@63c; mixed, 62¼@62⅝c. Oats active; new No. 2 white, 40¾@41c. Rye irregular and easier; new No. 2, $1.08½@1.10.

HIGHWINES—Steady; $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 475 bu; corn, 76,375 bu; oats, 56,600 bu; rye, 7,750 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 57,500 bu; oats, 53,375 bu; rye, 6,500 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market easier; No. 2 red, spot, August, $1.37; September, $1.37¼; October, $1.39⅝; November, $1.41⅜; No. 3 red, $1.28. Corn—Market easier; No. 2, spot, 64⅛c; October, 65¼c; year, 67¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 41¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 80,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat active and strong; sales, 15,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.38¾@1.39; 10,000 bu do September, $1.38@1.39¼; 8,000 bu do to arrive, $1.40; 25,000 bu year, $1.37½@1.38. Corn nominal; 69c for car-lots. Oats nominal; 43c for car-lots.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher; wheat, 4¼c; corn, 3⅝c.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 54,386 bu; shipments, 25,152 bu; active and higher; No. 3, cash, $1.16⅛; September, $1.16¾; No. 2, cash, $1.24; No. 1, cash, $1.30. Corn—Receipts, 3,276 bu; shipments, 6,437 bu; dull and weak; No. 2, cash, 64c; September, 61c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—FLOUR—$6.50@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white, cash or August, $1.34; September, $1.34¼; October, $1.37; November, $1.39¾; No. 2 red, $1.35; No. 2 white, $1.29¾. Receipts, wheat, 55,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.36½@1.37. Corn steady at 65@66c. Oats steady at 42@45c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand. Corn nominally unchanged.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Market dull, irregular; middling, 11.50c; low middling, 10.53c; good ordinary, 9.50c; net receipts, 1,400; gross, 3,000; sales 250; stock, 77,000.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—COTTON—Lower; middling, 11⅛c; sales, 175; receipts, 153; shipments, 15; stock, 7,635.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 27.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 136; shipments, 522; stock, 9,004; sales, 125; middling, 11⅛c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The jobbing trade is fairly active, but business is only moderate with packing houses. Cotton goods are firm and unchanged. Prints and ginghams are doing fairly. Men's wear of woolens are quiet and steady. The *Bulletin* says: "Black cambrics, rolled jaconets, and prints are active and scarce."

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 27.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates firmer; 81⅝c; refined, 7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 27.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 80⅝c; highest, 82¼c; lowest, 80⅝c; closed, 81⅞c; shipments, 64,000 brls; charters, 80,000 brls; runs, 90,000 brls.

Cotton Acreage and Product.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Eugene W. Hilgard, in a report to the Census Office, shows that the acreage and production of cotton in the United States for the year 1879 were as follows:

States.	Acres.	Bales.
Mississippi	2,093,330	955,808
Georgia	2,617,138	814,441
Texas	2,173,732	803,642
Alabama	2,330,086	699,654
Arkansas	1,042,976	608,256
South Carolina	1,364,249	522,544
Louisiana	864,787	508,569
North Carolina	893,153	389,598
Tennessee	722,569	330,644
Florida	245,595	54,997
Missouri	32,711	19,733
Indian Territory	35,000	17,000
Virginia	24,900	11,000
Kentucky	2,667	1,367

The average product per acre in pounds was:

States.	Seed cotton.	Lint.	Cotton seed.
Mississippi	651	217	434
Georgia	444	148	296
Texas	528	176	352
Alabama	429	143	286
Arkansas	831	277	554
South Carolina	546	182	364
Louisiana	837	279	558
North Carolina	621	207	414
Tennessee	651	217	434
Florida	318	106	212
Missouri	861	287	574
Indian Territory	693	231	462
Virginia	654	218	436
Kentucky	729	243	486

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Do you know what it is to suffer with piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels, and prevents recurrence of disease. Try it without delay. The dry and the liquid are both sold by druggists.—*Globe.*

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 8 a. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.
For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 9 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.
Docks foot Michigan-av.

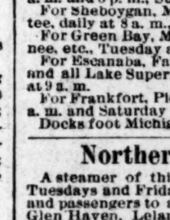
Northern Michigan Line.

A steamer of this line will leave Chicago at 7 p. m. Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, taking freight and passengers to and from Milwaukee, Ludington, Glen Haven, Leland, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Cross Village, St. Ignace, Mackinac, Cheboygan, Mich., Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland. Office and Dock, foot North LaSalle-st.
J. J. YOUNG, Agent.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport and Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:20 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva	* 8:45 a m	* 7:25 p m
Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Union Depot, Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:35 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 3:40 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:25 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m / † 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m / ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m / † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m / ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:40 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 9:00 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:45 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m / § 9:00 p m	* 2:25 p m / § 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 3:05 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 3:05 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All street-cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:31 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m

§ Daily. *Daily except Sundays.
NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:50 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Ex	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 1:15 p m	* 8 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	§11:00 p m
Church Train	§ 1:15 p m	§10:00 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	*7:40 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted. aSaturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	†10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m

a Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:20 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	* 9:40 p m	* 6:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Line.)
Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)
Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 73 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:30 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:15 a m	8:00 p m
Night Express	9:15 p m	8:00 a m

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